

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	May. 9	Hankow	June 7
San Francisco	9	Yokohama	3
Hongkong	June 7	Nagasaki	9
Tientsin	7	Foochow	9
Vancouver, 19th May.			

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.	Direction	Fresh.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
June. 4	30.01	72.5	S.S.E.	4	72.5	67.0	67.0	O.
5	29.74	72.0	West	1	71.0	70.0	74.0	O.
6	29.95	71.0	E.S.	3	70.0	65.0	74.5	O.
7	30.00	74.0	East	1	76.0	68.0	78.0	O.
8	29.99	71.5	S.E.	2	70.0	67.0	82.5	O.
9	29.86	73.0	"	3	73.0	68.0	77.0	O.
10	29.78	74.5	S.S.W.	2	74.0	70.0	79.6	O.

EXPLANATION.

Initials.—d., blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

The "North-China Herald" is partly set up by the Linotype Composing Machine.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1902.

AS THE FRENCHMAN SEES US.

II.

We have already said that in all probability the number of French people who take the common sense view of their relations with England is greater than that which takes the opposite—the opposite from our point of view being the Anglophobe.

It remains to be seen whether we can make good this statement, and as a beginning it will be acknowledged that there are many Frenchmen now-a-days who read their history through other than Roman Catholic glasses. These men do not relish the idea of having their national interests subordinated to the wishes of the Romish hierarchy, and it is mainly because of the strength of their present political position that the Republic has lasted so long and, in particular, has been enabled to chronicle the achievements of the past two years. Strange as it may seem to the Anglophobe, history, as read through the medium of common sense, shows little of the lamb in the First Napoleon, and the wolfish nature attributed to Pitt and his contemporaries for the benefit of the parish peasant only raises a smile. Similarly these matter-of-fact gentlemen look at more recent events. Egypt that was once under a dual control broke into open mutiny. One of the sponsors refused to join in the obvious duty of curbing the obstreperous ward, and having withdrawn at the crucial moment, should not complain querulously of her own shortsightedness and her co-trustee's clearer vision and prompter deeds. After Alexandria, Tel-el-Kebir was a natural sequel; after Khartoum, Gordon's Khartoum, Omdurman. Such Frenchmen as these would never have paved the way for the misunderstanding ending with Fashoda. They would have foreseen how lacking in dignity was the policy of pinpricks forced upon Ministries unstable as water. Either they would have said, We must take effective action, or, We must let matters take their course. In their heart of hearts, too, they know that were the rights of the two nations placed in the equal scales of justice and due allowance made for the vitality of the interests at stake, it would not be the British side that would kick the beam. In short, the whole course of recent history, though not judged from a British standpoint at all, is looked at by the sensible Frenchman from the only reasonable point in practical politics. What should we have done in England's place? Given the power to take this eminently sensible view, the rest is easy.

For in a moment there comes into play social, economic, military and other reasons why the two great nations should live at peace. They have more in which they can aid each other by peace than they wrest from each other by war. Sensible Frenchmen are not ignorant of the complaisance with which Great Britain has viewed the onward march of their colonial Empire, notwithstanding the fact that various British coons were trodden on in the process. England made no fuss when her interests suffered—as they unquestionably did—through Lord Salisbury's "graceful concessions" in Madagascar, in Tunis, and elsewhere. Yet the Anglophobe forgets the tangible fact of these tokens of goodwill, and remembers the Premier's gibe respecting the "light soil" of the French North African possessions.

Imperialism, again, as exhibited by Great Britain, is seen as two very different things by the two parties under consideration. In order to gain his ends, the Anglophobe declares the Imperial movement in England to be a menace to the world; the gentlemen of common sense see that it really dates from the year of the scramble for Africa, 1885, when the hands of other nations were so plainly exhibited. But for the fact that there would soon have been no "open door" left without her active interference, Great Britain would not have interfered at all, and this is recognised by those who see things as they are and not through some distorted medium supplied by false history, religious intolerance, or racial dislike.

Again, common sense takes refuge in the irrefutable arguments of national trade statistics, and the profits thus made. Where the rational school asks, does the Anglophobe mean to go for the customer who is to replace Great Britain when the war that is to be waged has come to a successful issue? And the hater of England is hard put to it to find an answer. The returns now available show that while France buys from the United Kingdom goods to the value of £24,000,000 in round numbers, she sells in return products of her own to the tune of £49,000,000. With no other nation does France do trade to this extent. Well may a Continental politician have observed: "If nature had not produced a Great Britain, it would have been necessary for somebody to invent her." Her free trade throws open her ports to the goods of the whole world, and France is not the only Continental state which thinks twice before deciding upon the alienation of the British merchant. It is not merely the question of the cost and the uncertainty of a war with England that counts. There is the upset that would infallibly

follow in the financial, the industrial, and the mercantile life of the state declaring it. We are taking it for granted, and the reasonable Frenchman admits the truth of the assumption, that it would be nothing short of an assault upon her national honour or her highest interests that would cause England herself to draw the sword against any European state—France in particular. Frenchmen, who know, who have lived in England, are satisfied that the general feeling of the British people towards them is one of sympathy and respect, and that the Imperialism which the Anglophobe makes so much of and pretends to fear so terribly is nothing more than is demanded for self-preservation.

All through the trying times of recent years, when an irresponsible Press on both sides of the Channel did foolish things, the relations between the Governments of the two states have been of the most amicable kind, and that because in a most unwonted degree the Ministry has been strong in common sense. There is no outstanding question between France and England which a few sensible men could not settle in a few days, and we believe that we are right in claiming for the rational side a large majority of Frenchmen. We are quite certain of the majority north of the Channel.

Summary of News.

THE French mail of the 2nd of May arrived here on Friday, the 6th inst. per M. M. S. Annam.

THE English mail of the 9th of May arrived here on the 9th inst. by the P. & O. S. Parramatta.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M. M. S. Salazie.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

London via Bombay, 4th June.

The House of Lords will meet specially to-day, Wednesday the 4th, when H. M. King Edward's message to Parliament concerning the conclusion of Peace is expected.—*Reuter.*

London, 3rd June.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra are going to attend

a special thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday next, the 8th instant.—*Reuter.*

4th June.

H. M. King Edward has telegraphed congratulations to Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener on the conclusion of Peace.—*Reuter.*

London via Bombay, 4th June.

The conditions of Peace agreed to include (a) the licensed permission to hold rifles for personal protection, and (b) that there shall be no special tax on landed property to defray the cost of the war.—*Reuter.*

The result of the ballot at Vereeniging was that there were 54 Boer representatives in favour of accepting the terms of Peace offered, and 6 against.—*Reuter.*

5th June.

Mr. Schalk Burger's and General Botha's open letter to the Boer burghers, after referring to their courage in the field, urges co-operation in the advancement of the country, and loyal obedience to the British Government.—*Reuter.*

Commandant Fouché has surrendered.—*Reuter.*

Telegrams from South Africa testify to the notable fraternization of the Boers and the British.—*Reuter.*

6th June.

Surrenders in South Africa are proceeding everywhere without any difficulty.—*Reuter.*

7th June.

Lord Kitchener wires that 1,154 Boers have surrendered their arms to various British Commissioners, and the latter afterwards addressed the Boers, who gave three hearty cheers for the King. The best possible relations existed between Boers and British, and there was no hitch anywhere.—*Reuter.*

General De Wet, when addressing the members of a Concentration Camp, urged them to do their utmost to show Great Britain what good colonists the Boers could make for the British nation.—*Reuter.*

Some of the surrendered burghers go direct to their farms, and some to Concentration Camps.—*Reuter.*

9th June.

The whole of the members of the former Transvaal Government, with a body-guard of 50 men, have surrendered.—*Reuter.*

There was a most impressive Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Their Majesties, King Edward and Queen Alexandra attended, and received an ovation from the people throughout their route.—*Reuter.*

Reuter's Pretoria correspondent wires that the total of the Boers that have surrendered amounts to 4,552.—*Reuter.*

**SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND'S
SAD LOSS.***London, 3rd June.*

Lieut. Sutherland of the Seaforth Highlanders, the son of Sir Thomas Sutherland, Chairman of the P. & O. S. N. Co., was killed in a skirmish at Frederikstad, South Africa, on the 31st May.—*Reuter.*

**THE AUSTRALIANS
DEFEATED.***London, 3rd June.*

In the cricket match at Leeds, commenced on the 2nd instant—Yorkshire v. Australians—the former won by five wickets.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.*Peking, 3rd June.*

Their Majesties granted audience in the grand Council Chamber this morning to the Board Vice President Chang Jen-fu.—*Special telegram.*

7th June.

Their Majesties received in special audience yesterday, at noon, in the Ch'ien-t'ing Throne-hall, the Russian Imperial Grand Duke Ti.—*Special telegram.*

**THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT
ST. VINCENT.***London via Bombay, 4th June.*

The Municipality of Berlin have voted ten thousand marks for the relief of the sufferers through the volcanic eruption at St. Vincent.—*Reuter.*

**THE CORONATION
CONTINGENTS FROM THE
FAR EAST.***London via Bombay, 4th June.*

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught yesterday inspected the contingents for the Coronation ceremonies from the Straits Settlements, the Malay States, Perak, and Hongkong.—*Reuter.*

THE DERBY.*London via Bombay, 4th June.*

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

13 to 8 against Sceptre.

6 " 1 " Ard Patrick.

8 " 1 " Pekin.

100 " 7 " Intruder.

100 " 7 " Friar Tuck.

22 " 1 " Cheers.

28 " 1 " Royal Ivy.

33 " 1 " Csardas.

33 " 1 " Duke of Westminster.

33 " 1 " Royal Lancer.

66 " 1 " Kearsage.

100 " 1 " Prince Florizel.

—*Reuter.*

The following was the result of the Derby Stakes, value £6,000, run at Epsom on Wednesday, the 4th June:—

Mr. J. Gubbin's br. c. Ard Patrick,
by St. Florian—Morganette... 1
Colonel H. McCalmont's b. c. Rising
Glass, by Isinglass—Hautesse... 2
The Duke of Portland's br. c. Friar
Tuck, by Friar's Balsam—dam
by Galopin..... 3

—*Reuter.**5th June.*

The weather was fine at Epsom on the Derby day, and their Majesties the King and Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales were present.—*Reuter.*

PRINCE KOMATSU.*London, 4th June.*

Prince Komatsu is now in Paris, where he will spend a fortnight.—*Reuter.*

**BANQUET IN HONOUR OF
MR. WHITEHEAD.***Hongkong, 4th June.*

A banquet was given last night in honour of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead by the Chinese commercial community. The company present numbered over 150, including Majort General Gascoigne, the Acting Governor, the principal Government-officials, the Managers of Banks, and heads of the principal business houses. Mr. Whitehead is leaving Hongkong to-day by the Empress of China.—*Own our correspondent.*

**THE KING'S MESSAGE TO
PARLIAMENT.***London, 4th June.*

King Edward, in his message to the House of Commons, recommends a grant to Lord Kitchener of £50,000.—*Special service.*

London via Bombay, 5th June.

In his message to Parliament, King Edward asks for a vote of £50,000 as a reward for Lord Kitchener's eminent services.—*Reuter.*

**WRECK OF A BLUE FUNNEL
STEAMER.***London, 4th June.*

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer Ajax, bound to Shanghai and Yokohama, touched a reef off Jeddah, in the Red Sea. The two holds are full of water, and the ship is beached.—*Special service.*

**HONOURS TO LORD
KITCHENER.***London via Bombay, 5th June.*

Lord Kitchener has been promoted to the rank of General, and has been created a Viscount.—*Reuter.*

**THE FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE
OF HONGKONG.***London via Bombay, 5th June.*

Sir J. W. Carrington, lately Chief Justice of Hongkong, was present at the Lord Mayor's banquet to His Majesty's Judges.—*Reuter.*

THE LOAN BILL.*London via Bombay, 5th June.*

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons at the third reading of the Loan Bill, that the estimated expenditure was £176,359,000, and the deficit £24,000,000, and he must therefore retain the tax on corn.—*Reuter.*

8th June.

The Loan Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Lords.—*Reuter.*

**THE NEW UNOFFICIAL
MEMBERS.***Hongkong, 5th June.*

Mr. R. Shewan and Mr. G. W. F. Playfair have been elected members of the Legislative Council.—*Our own correspondent.*

**COUNT MATSUKATA IN
PARIS.***London, 5th June.*

When interviewing a representative of the Paris "Figaro," Count Matsukata declared that he was not there for the purpose of negotiating a loan for Japan. The Emperor of Japan had specially instructed him to assure President Loubet of his sentiments of friendship.—*Special service.*

**DEPARTURE OF THE CHINESE
MINISTER.***London, 5th June.*

H. Ex. Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng-lu, retiring the Chinese Minister to St. James's, sailed from Southampton to-day on his return to China.—*Special service.*

**MINERALS TO BE TAXED IN
SOUTH AFRICA.***London via Bombay, 5th June.*

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons that the exemption of the Land Tax in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies does not apply to minerals, which will have to be taxed to defray a portion of the war expenses.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.*London via Bombay, 6th June.*

Senator Combes is forming the new French Cabinet.—*Reuter.*

8th June.

The New French Cabinet has been formed, consisting of M. Combes, Premier and Minister of Interior; M. Delcassé Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance; General André, Minister of War, M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, and M. Doumergue, Minister of Colonies.—*Reuter*

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood was te products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produces organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scavy Pczem, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Carke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Carke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. perbottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

THE GRANT TO LORD KITCHENER.

London via Bombay, 6th June.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons, moved the grant to Lord Kitchener in enlogistic terms, and was warmly supported by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. J. E. Redmond (member for Waterford City) began an abusive attack but was speedily closed, and the grant was passed by 380 votes to 44.—*Reuter.*

RECEPTION BY THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

London via Bombay, 6th June.

President Loubet has received Count Matsukata.—*Reuter.*

A FORECAST OF TROUBLE IN THE FAR EAST.

London, 6th June.

The "Daily News" Paris correspondent writes that the French Government is likely to quarrel with Corea, and suggests that this is why the Russian press is regretting Lord Kitchener's peace arrangements. The correspondent adds that Russia would like France to act with quick decision, but not to plunge utterly. He also adds that the danger lies in Japan backing Corea, and also in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.—*Special service.*

THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

London via Bombay, 6th June.

The Hon. Michael Herbert, C. B. Secretary of Embassy at Paris, has been appointed Ambassador at Washington.—*Reuter.*

THE OAKS.

London via Bombay, 7th June.

The following was the result of the Oaks Stakes of 4,500 sovs., run at Epsom on Friday, the 7th June:—

Mr. R. S. Siever's Sceptre ...	1
Col. H. MacCalmont's Glass Jug.....	2
Lord Cadogan's Filly by Prisoner—Simoon	3

—*Reuter.*

A REPETITION.

London via Bombay, 8th June.

Captain James H. T. Burke, C. B., of H.M.S. Orlando, died, on the voyage home from China.—*Reuter.*

[We published this information in a telegram under date of the 17th May. Ed. N.-C. D. N.]

A DUTCH SUBSIDISED LINE OF STEAMERS.

London via Bombay, 8th June.

The Second Chamber of the Netherlands States-General has passed a bill authorising a subsidy to a monthly service of steamers under the Dutch flag trading between Java, China and Japan.—*Reuter.*

CIVIL GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDED FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

London, 8th June.

The United States War Department at Washington has issued a dispatch from the Acting Governor of the Philippines, stating that the whole of the inhabitants of the Philippines, excepting the Moros of Mindinao, are ripe for civil government, and General Chaffee concurs in this.—*Special service.*

THE SPECIAL MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

London, 8th June.

Governor Taft, the Chief of the United States Special Mission to the Vatican, reports that a friendly settlement has been arrived at on all the main questions relating to the regulation of Catholic organisations. There is to be no interference with Catholic schools, but Catholic prelates will co-operate in the reform of abuses, and of administrations. The Church properties of the Friars will be protected in accordance with American law.—*Special service.*

AN ITALIAN DUEL.

London via Bombay, 9th June.

Signor Prinetti, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has wounded Deputy Franchetti slightly in a duel with sabres at Rome over a Parliamentary dispute.—*Reuter.*

THE OPENING OF THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

London, 9th June.

The Emperor William has telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy that he is delighted to learn that the Shantung Railway has been opened to Weihsien, and hopes that the railway will contribute towards opening further markets to German enterprise and industry in the Tsingtao hinterland.—*Special service.*

THE SURRENDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London via Bombay, 10th June.

Lord Kitchener yesterday reports that the surrenders on Saturday afternoon comprised 2,500, with rifles, whereof 448 were Cape rebels, and the remainder principally from De Wet's men. The cheers given for the King were hearty.—*Reuter.*

THE CHINESE SPECIAL AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.

London via Bombay, 10th June.

Prince Tsai Chen has been to Frogmore to lay a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb.—*Reuter.*

THE INTERNATIONAL POLO.

London via Bombay, 10th June.

The Hurlingham team won the second of the Polo matches between England and American Visitors by 6 points to 1. It was a brilliant game.—*Reuter.*

ALSACE—LORRAINE.

London via Bombay, 10th June.

An overwhelming majority in the Reichstag passed the Bill abolishing the obnoxious so-called Dictatorship clause in the Alsace—Lorraine constitution.—*Reuter.*

THE TAX ON CORN.

London via Bombay, 10th June.

An amendment to the Finance Bill moved in the House of Commons by Mr. F. A. Channing, the member for North Hants, to limit the tax on corn to one year, was rejected by 236 votes to 173.—*Reuter.*

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald."

London, 27th May.

A Protocol has been signed by Chihli and Argentina constituting the British King arbitrator in the questions pending between the two countries.

M. Santos Dumont's air ship has been maliciously destroyed at the Crystal Palace.

Tokio, 29th May.

A London despatch of this morning states that British Consols have risen to 296-9/16. Bar silvers in London has risen 1/16 and stands at 23-15/16d. while the quotation in New York has fallen 9/16 and stands at 51-3/8 cts.

London, 30th May.

A grand review at the Horse Guards was held on the birthday (May 30th) of King Edward VII. The King afterwards received the Military Attachés of the foreign Legations in audience. Major Utsunomiya, of the Japanese Legation, had the honour of conversing with the King.

The spring review of troops was held at Berlin to-day. The Kaiser, in command of the Imperial Body Guards, passed before the Shah of Persia (who is visiting Berlin).

Berlin, 30th May.

The Kaiser is going to Russia as the guest of the Czar to be present at the grand manoeuvres of the Russian squadron to be held in August.

London, 3rd June.

Mr. A. J. Balfour (Leader of the House of Commons) has made a statement in the House of the terms of Peace agreed on with the Boers.

The Boers recognise King Edward as their lawful sovereign.

Expatriated burghers will return to the Transvaal immediately vessels are available for their conveyance.

Complete amnesty is granted (to the Boers) excepting as to acts committed in contravention of the laws of war.

Commissioners will be appointed to enquire into the needs of the Boer agriculturalists.

Great Britain grants three millions sterling for the (immediate) relief of the Boer population.

Great Britain likewise grants loans (to Boers requiring them) for two years at 3 per cent interest.

Rebels and aliens are excepted (from these benefits).

London is enthusiastic over the conclusion of peace.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that a spy of Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of Chihli, reports that the actual military strength of Russia in Manchuria amounts to a quarter of a million men.

Peking, 2nd June.

The Russian Minister to St. Petersburg has lodged a strong protest with the Chinese Government against the agreement between Great Britain and China for the transfer

of the North-China railway. He declared that the Russians in Manchuria will not be withdrawn unless the agreement is cancelled. The British Minister to Peking is reported to be considering the withdrawal of the agreement, but the Commanders of the Allies are unanimously of opinion that the supervision of the railway should be retained by them, and it is expected that a Committee to superintend the railway will be elected from all the powers and not only from Great Britain, Germany and Japan as was originally proposed.

The conference of foreign Ministers have failed to arrive at any decision on account of the absence of the German and other Ministers. It is understood, however, that the conference will not interfere with the resolutions arrived at by the Council of War of the Allies, and the attitude of Viceroy Yuan will ultimately decide the question of the transfer of the Tientsin Administration.—"Asahi."

London, 3rd June.

Japanese fours now stand at 87½. Last week the quotation was 85.

A general strike has been ordered in the state tobacco and match factories in France.

Seoul, 4th June.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway Co. had begun the construction of a line between Kinsen and Suigen on the 1st inst. as previously arranged, when the Korean Government demanded the suspension of the work. A tunnel has to be dug through a mountain which is regarded as an Imperial graveyard by the Government, and this is the reason of the demand. The company's officials replied that they could not accede to the demand. The Korean Government still insists on the suspension of the work and some further trouble on the matter is expected.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 5th June.

When the Reichstag was re-opened to-day the President, Count Ballestrem, before the order of the day was taken up, made some very sympathetic remarks about the sufferers in Martinique and the heavy blow which has fallen upon the noble French Nation through the convulsions of Nature.

The whole French Press announces that the consequence of the surrender of the Boers will be a renewed activity of Great Britain in East Asia.

The Bundesrath approved to-day the withdrawal of the Dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine.

6th June.

Emperor William, who attended the inauguration of the reconstructed Marienburg (Prussia), remarked during the festival that Polish arrogance had now become too aggressive for Germany. It was therefore her duty to call the people up for the protection of national gifts. He then welcomed his English guests present at the ceremonies.

The Insurance Company, Caisse Generale des Familles, in Paris, is insolvent, showing a deficit in its reserves of thirty million francs.

Senator Combes, who belongs to the Radical Party, is now forming a new Cabinet.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Tientsin, 5th June.

Cholera has broken out in Tongku. Ten Chinese and one sailor of H. G. M. gunboat Itlis are dead. Also one Chinese is reported to have died from cholera in Tientsin. Other reports about other cases have not yet been officially verified.

Peking, 8th June.

A Japanese who came from Tientsin died here in Japanese barracks of cholera.

(Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1902.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
June 4	..	65° 9	73° 2	0.85
" 5	.....	69° 1	76° 6	0.07
" 6	.....	65° 4	78° 2	.....
" 7	.....	61° 0	81° 2	.....
" 8	.....	64° 8	80° 6	.....
" 9	.....	68° 6	82° 8	.....
" 10	.....	70° 1	85° 6	0.03

1901.

		Min. Max.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
June 4	.....	62° 1	78° 2	.....
" 5	.....	64° 0	68° 8	0.05
" 6	.....	65° 3	69° 0	1.47
" 7	.....	60° 2	72° 9	.....
" 8	.....	63° 0	79° 0	.....
" 9	.....	64° 8	82° 1	.....
" 10	.....	65° 0	81° 4	.....

H.M.S. ALACRITY, with Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, K.C.B., on board, arrived here from Japan on Thursday and took up moorings at the Senior Naval Buoy.

DR. KNIPPING, German Vice-Consul, left for home on Wednesday by the P.M.S. China. When the tender left the P. & O. jetty there was a tremendous fusillade of crackers, let off by a number of Chinese friends of the gentleman, who will be absent for several months. We hope Dr. Knipping will enjoy his visit to Europe, and return all the better for his change. He is one of the most courteous and tactful Consular officials we have in China.

MLLE. KATERINODAR, the talented lady horizontal bar performer of Warren's Circus, had the bad fortune to put her shoulder out on Sunday evening. The public will no doubt join us in wishing her speedy recovery from the effect of her accident.

At Warren's American Circus large audiences assemble nightly to witness the excellent entertainment provided. The general opinion is that the second programme is even better than the first. To-day the second grand matinee will be held, at 4 p.m.

THE management of Baroufski's Russian Circus have provided a novel attraction for this evening. Every purchaser of a ticket will be presented with one or more coupons, the number being dependent on the price of the ticket. This coupon will entitle the holder to participate in the drawing for a valuable race pony to be presented to the winner. The Hippodrome is making good progress towards completion, and will be ready for opening on Saturday next, the 14th instant.

MR. AND MRS. OSBORNE MIDDLETON desire to tender their sincere thanks for the many expressions of sympathy received by them on account of the death of their daughter May, and for the numerous wreaths sent by friends for the funeral.

ONE of the friends of Mr. A. A. Ebrahim (Messrs. Abdoolally Ebrahim and Co.) wishes it to be known that Mr. Ebrahim was honoured by an explosion of Chinese crackers as he left by the P. M. S. China tender from the P. and O. jetty on Wednesday afternoon.

ATTENTION is drawn to Municipal Notification No. 1550, and in which stress is laid upon the necessity for the exercise of special care in sanitary and food supply questions at this season of the year. A

number of directions for the avoidance of disease are given, copies of which, in English and Chinese, may be obtained on application to Dr. Stanley, Municipal Council Offices, Honan Road.

NOTIFICATION No. 91, issued by Governor Arakawa, says the "Nagasaki Press," gives a table of various charges to be made at the Nagasaki Quarantine Station on those who are received there from vessels for disinfection or medical treatment. Cabin passengers and first class seamen have each to pay one yen for each European meal and 50 sen for each Japanese meal. In the case of steerage passengers and the lower class seamen, the charges will be 30 sen and 15 sen respectively. The charge for first class accommodation in the Isolation Hospital is two yen per man per day, and second class accommodation costs 30 sen. The cremation charges are seven yen for first class, and three yen for second class.

THE Harbour Master has requested publication of the following telegram, received by him from the Post Office at Bombay:—

"Kennery Island; new flashing light will be exhibited from 1st July."

THERE was a breakdown of the electric light on Wednesday evening, as one of the transformers got burnt out. This caused great inconvenience on one circuit, as the afternoon was a dull and gloomy one, so that the electric light was required in offices about 5 o'clock, and the current was not restored until about 10 o'clock. The employees of the Electric Light station worked hard to put matters in order, and it is but fair to say that the accident was one that could not possibly have been foreseen.

News has just been received that Mr. Gaylord, who went to St. Petersburg about a year ago, by invitation, to found the Y.M.C.A. in that city, has recently been decorated by H.I.M. the Czar. The Association has over 1,000 members.

THE funeral took place on Monday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Road Cemetery of Miss Gladwell, of the Nursing Home, whose peculiarly sad death will be lamented by many, but perhaps most by those who have benefited by her devoted and sympathetic attention during the six years she had been in Shanghai. She had herself not been in good health for some time, and had longed for a visit home, but, except for a short holiday to Japan, she could not be spared, so great, unhappily, was the demand for her services, and it was when attending to a patient that on Tuesday last she was seized with illness, which was quickly known to be cholera. When conveyed to the Hospital it did not seem that she could live for more than a few hours, and as some days passed without a fatal result, hope began to prevail that she might be saved, but after much suffering she passed away on Sunday morning. She was but 35 years of age, and her death will be a sad blow to her relatives in Cheshire, who were trusting to soon see her among them, and here she will be mourned as a dear, good, bright kind natured woman. At the funeral, a mass of floral offerings testified to the affection she had inspired. The pallbearers were Dr. Stanley, Messrs. Colin Buchanan, Twentyman, H. G. Gardner, Holworthy, J. Johnston, Bosustow and Wilcockson. Among the friends gathered round, the Municipal Council were represented by the Chairman, Secretary, and Mr. Inglis, with Miss Campbell and others from the Victoria Nursing Home.

WE are informed that the Directors of Hall & Holtz, Ltd. intend asking the shareholders to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of 7,000 new shares at par, in the proportion of 1 new share for 2 old shares to present shareholders.

THOSE residents of Shanghai who were acquainted with Mr. H. de Uriarte when

he was Consul for Spain at this port, will regret to hear that he met with a serious accident at Cienfuegos, Cuba, by falling from the wharf on the 26th February last when about to proceed in a steam launch to visit the American Admiral on board the U. S. S. Kearsage. Mr. de Uriarte fractured both of his arms by the fall, and received such serious internal injuries that he was confined to his bed and not out of danger on the 17th April. He was being carefully nursed by his wife, and his son was also with him.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Sunday morning, a Special Service of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the success of the British arms and the conclusion of Peace was held. The Rev. H. C. Hodges officiated, and in his sermon on the last verse of the twenty-ninth Psalm he emphasised the fact that England was compelled, by the provocation she received, to unsheath the sword. He also eulogized the patriotic action of the British Colonies which so nobly came to the aid of the mother country. The service was of the ordinary kind with the exception that a special Collect was said after the General Thanksgiving. The congregation was a large one and included Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, several British naval officers and men of the warships now in harbour.

It appears that Mr. R. Shewan was nominated by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce for election as representative of the Chamber in place of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead. Mr. Wilcox was also nominated for the post.—Mr. Edbert A. Hewett was nominated by Mr. R. Shewan and Mr. E. W. Mitchell to temporarily fill the vacancy caused by the absence of the Hon. C. P. Chater, as the representative of the justices of the peace. Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, who is chairman of the China Association, was also nominated to represent the justices. The telegram we published on the 6th instant announced that Messrs. R. Shewan and G. W. F. Playfair were elected.

On Saturday, a few minutes after noon, a fire broke out in a native shop, No. 813, Seward Road. The Hongkong Company was the first to arrive, followed quickly by the Mih-ho-loongs. Two streams were got to play upon the fire, which was quickly subdued without the assistance of the other companies, which arrived in rapid succession. The fire, which originated in the cook house, destroyed one house, and damaged the adjoining houses on either side.

On Friday it was discovered the bow part of the M. M. S. Annam, which went ashore on a rock near Gutzlaff on Wednesday night, was thirty feet immersed in the water, which filled the fore compartments. The assistance sent down on Thursday was supplemented yesterday, and the vessel was beached, it being found that a lot of work will have to be done to her before she is in a fit state to be dry-docked up the river.

The M. M. S. Annam was, we are assured, grounded on a rock some distance from Gutzlaff during a fog. Immediately upon the accident being discovered, an order was given to back the ship. The order was instantly carried out, and the water began to pour through a hole in the bows, lifting the stern high up in the air. The cargo was moved to preserve a level keel, and the ship was steamed to Gutzlaff, where she was beached.

The Agent here of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. states that telegraphic information from the Tongshan office gives last week's output from the Kaiping mines at 17,000 tons, and last week's sales at 16,500 tons of coal.

THE latest book by Mr. Poulteny Bigelow, "The Children of the Nations",

is very interesting reading, but it is strange to find that so close an observer makes the mistake of confounding Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, with Sir Harry Parkes of China, for in his article on Australasia Mr. Bigelow writes: "Sir Harry Parkes, an eminent diplomatist and clear-headed patriot, whose services in China entitled him to grateful recognition by Americans, etc., etc."

Mr. T. FISHER UNWIN is issuing in his Colonial Library a new novel by Miss Olive Birrell, sister of Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., entitled "Nicholas Holbrook." The story, while full of careful characterization of a domestic kind, is also remarkable for its acute and sympathetic treatment of social questions. Nicholas Holbrook is a rich man, whose wealth comes from the ground rents of a slum of which the inhabitants are sunk in squalid misery. Nicholas only learns of the wretchedness of these people when he begins an election campaign in the district. His opponents make political capital of the abominable condition of the estate, and the fact of his responsibility is still more brought home to him when he finds that some cousins of his are living in the district in a state of the direst poverty. With his cousin Dulcie he falls in love, but she remains faithful to a former lover, a poor Socialist, who ultimately wins her hand.

We were glad to learn, from enquiries at the General Hospital on Monday, that the son of Mr. Rowe, who was shot in the head by a younger brother on Sunday afternoon, is doing very well, and there is every hope of his ultimate recovery. The boy who was shot is 17 years of age, while his brother who fired the shot is four years younger. It was, of course, the result of a pure accident, neither of the boys having any knowledge that the gun was loaded. The shot which was fired from a small magazine rifle has not yet been extracted from the head of the wounded lad.

THE 10th Jats will arrive here from Calcutta to relieve the 30th Baluchis, and that regiment will leave here for Bombay on the 21st. We shall all be very sorry to lose the Baluchis, for Col. Mayne and the officers are very popular and have thoroughly identified themselves with Shanghai sport. They have also contributed largely to the social enjoyments of the Settlement, and indeed the splendid success of the Baluchi dance at the Town Hall will not be soon forgotten, while the Pipes of the regiment will be much missed. The orderly conduct of the men throughout their stay here is a testimony to the creditable discipline of the 30th Baluchis.

The closing meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association was held on 3rd June at St. John's College, Jessfield. After a pleasant time in the College grounds, the Association adjourned to the Hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing session: Dr. R. T. Bryan, President; Mr. J. N. Hayward, Vice-President; Rev. D. MacGillivray, Secretary; and Mr. J. W. Cline, Treasurer. The President, Dr. Richard, being absent in Shansi, the Vice-President, Dr. Bryan, delivered the closing address on "Some Present Difficulties and their Solution."

THE sixty-sixth annual report of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company shows that the Fire Premium Income for the year, after deducting the sums paid for re-insuring surplus risks, amounts to £1,788,204. The losses, inclusive of full provision for all claims that had arisen up to the close of the year, amount to £1,148,895. The Account, after providing for expenses, shows, without the addition of interest, a surplus of £48,691, which has been carried to the Profit and Loss Account. During the year the Company has received 949 proposals in the

Life Department to assure the sum of £609,570; 809 policies were issued for £533,770, of which £75,000 was reassured; 95 proposals were not completed for £54,900; and 45 proposals were declined for £20,900. The Life and Annuity Funds were increased by £90,444 during the year, and now amount to £5,562,522. The funds of the Company now stand as follows:—Capital (paid up) £245,640; General Reserve Fund £1,300,000; Fire Reinsurance Fund £740,000; Profit and Loss account after payment of Dividend and Bonus for 1901, £884,230, total £2,924,230; Globe Perpetual Annuity Fund £1,102,800; Life and Annuity Funds, £5,562,522.

THE following steamers were docked on Thursday:—the Satsuma in the Cosmopolitan Dock; Sual and Tamsui in the New Dock; and the Hsinyü at Tunkadoo Dock.

DURING the stormy weather of the night of the 4th inst., the M.M.S. "Annam," carrying the French mail of the 3rd of May, went ashore on a rock when approaching Gutzlaff. The vessel began to leak rather badly and soon had a good deal of water in the fore compartment. The damage was practically confined to this part of the ship and at no time were the passengers in any danger. Assistance was sent yesterday morning and the vessel was soon refloated and anchored at Gutzlaff. The tender Victoria left here yesterday to bring the passengers and mails to Shanghai.

We have received a letter from a correspondent who comments severely upon the indifference displayed by the occupant's of carriages which occasionally collide with rickshaws. After remarking that in the majority of cases the occupant "has not the decency" to stop and enquire as to the result of such accidents, he goes on to give a specific instance which occurred at the corner of Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Roads at 2.30 p.m. yesterday, in which an American gentleman was badly hurt and his rickshaw damaged. The foreign occupant of the carriage permitted his mafoo to continue on his way, and did not express the slightest interest in the welfare of the unfortunate gentleman who had been damaged in the collision. Our correspondent also furnishes us with the name of the occupant of the carriage which, however, can only be of interest to the injured gentleman.

THE cricket match, Mr. W. J. Tyack's XI v. Mr. R. Farbridge's XI, played on the Cricket Club ground on Regatta Day, was very one-sided. Mr. Tyack's XI batted first and declared their innings closed after scoring 154 for the loss of only 5 wickets. Messrs. Tyack (50), Cheetham (23) and Eldridge (36, not out) were the principal contributors to this total. Mr. Farbridge's XI were all dismissed for the paltry score of 49. For the winning team, Olivant took 4 wickets for 25 runs, Wyatt 2 wickets for 9, McClure 2 for 3, and Tyack 1 for 6. For the losers, Haynes secured 3 wickets for 30 runs.

A CRICKET match was played on Tuesday, on the compound of British Consulate between teams respectively captained by Mr. H. King and Captain Rose. The team of the Consulate scored 25 runs, and the Police, under Captain Rose, scored 93 runs. The Consulate team then went in again, and hit up 24 runs, the Police thus winning by a substantial margin.

"A" COMPANY, the Mih-ho-loong Rifles, of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, gave a very enjoyable smoking concert on Wednesday night at the Country Club. Numerous invitations had been sent out, and as most of them were responded to there was a quite a large gathering present. All the arrangements were admirably carried out by Lieutenant Stewart, Lieutenant Rickard, Sergeant Byrne, and Private Nelson. The programme was a long one, and consisted of

contributions by different members of the Company, physical drill, a comic sketch, and an effective tableaux descriptive of camp life in time of war. Private G. S. Lindsay, Bugler W. Valenza, Private T. Webster, Sergeant J. H. Teesdale, Private C. Biron, Corporal L. S. Hudson and Sergeant W. H. Fleming supplied most of the entertainment and the Town Band played capital musical selections.

THE German gunboat *Schwalbe* and the Russian gunboat *Koreetz* left Shanghai on Thursday.

H.M. torpedo-boat-destroyer *Hart*, which arrived here from Amoy on Sunday, coaled here and left again Monday for Weihaiwei. H.M.S.S. *Fame* and *Whiting* arrived here yesterday from Hongkong and will shortly accompany H.M.S. *Terrible* to Weihaiwei. The *Terrible* is now lying outside Woosung.

THE "Child's Paper" for June, a useful little publication for the rising generation of Chinese, contains several interesting contributions, mostly of a religious tendency. It is published by the Chinese Tract Society, and only costs 23 cents per annum. It should have a large circulation among those for whom it is intended, for it is calculated to benefit them both spiritually and mentally.

THE "Hupeh Missionary Association Directory," a copy of which we have just received from Hankow, has been compiled to enable the missionaries in Hupeh to have, in convenient form, the names (English and Chinese) of all their fellow-workers in the Province. It is a very handy little compilation and calculated to be of much use to those for whom it is intended. The idea is such an excellent one that we shall not be surprised to see missionaries in other provinces adopting the same plan in order to know better each other's whereabouts.

OUR own correspondent, writing from Changteh, Hunan, says:—It is only when one has had the privilege of seeing Hunan as it used to be and as it now is, that he can fairly comprehend the change. Even in the past year the change for the better is very marked. There is a desire for Western information, and especially for books and papers like the "Review of the Times," which is very encouraging. I had a conversation with Mr. Hipsley last summer in which I tried to help him understand the importance of opening Changteh. The captain of the *Woodlark* was also very favourably impressed with the business of the city and spoke to him along the same line. No doubt two or three ports in Hunan would make it more "open" than ever before and then I believe the result in trade would be enormous. A high military official, who often visits us; referring to the rebellion in the South, seemed to think that it will not disturb Hunan. The people in this province have good prospects for crops and then there is not the discontent which seems to be continually in Kuangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow provinces. It may result in the change of the map of France if the Chinese are not able to control it alone.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Tientsin which throws a doubt on the accuracy of the information supplied to us in connection with the rebellion in south-west Chihli. When contradictory reports, such as we have received, reach us from those who are supposed to know what is going on it is necessarily difficult to get at the real facts of the case, but the telegrams we received from a responsible correspondent at Tientsin were explicit as to the fighting, and one of them contained the sentence that "the Chinese officials stoutly maintain that all is quiet." Besides, much that has appeared in our columns about the disturbance in Chihli is translated from official dispatches sent from the northern authorities to the Chinese

mandarins here, and there must be some substratum of truth in the statements made therein, though probably the accounts of fighting, etc., are highly coloured.

THE French mail steamer *Annam*, which received considerable damage by striking on a rock about thirty miles from Guadalupe Island on Friday night last, is anchored at the red buoy, near the fort at Woosung. An attempt was to be made last night to bring her across the bar and up the river to receive repairs at the International Dock. Although a survey will be necessary before an exact estimate of the damage done can be arrived at, it is believed to be not less than Tls. 400,000. All the cargo in the fore hold is ruined, and will have to be sold for what it may bring. The remainder will be shipped to its destination as quickly as possible. The passengers were forwarded on their journey with only 24 hours delay. It will be a long time before the repairs can be completed and the *Annam* put in commission again. The ship was not in charge of the pilot at the time the accident occurred.

UNDER "Latest News" Wednesday's "Echo de Chine" says that the declaration of Peace was received in London with extraordinary manifestations of joy.

THE "Echo de Chine" of Wednesday published a very ably written editorial article on the Peace news. The writer, while still holding to his opinion that the war was one of unjustifiable aggression, says that all Frenchmen are united in praising both British and Boers for their bravery and courage throughout the conflict, and that in France there will be all the greater pleasure and rejoicing over the Coronation of King Edward VII on account of the part the King has played in the final settlement of the terms of peace.

ACCORDING to the "Echo de Chine" of Thursday, Colonel Valette will depart for France by the next mail leaving Shanghai. General Lefebvre, who replaces General Suicillon in the north, was expected by the French mail.

THURSDAY'S "Echo de Chine" states that M. Waldeck Rousseau has tendered to M. Loubet, President of the French Republic, his resignation from the Cabinet. The conditions of Peace which have been signed in South Africa are as follow:—The Boers surrender their arms; they obtain 75,000,000 francs for the reconstruction of their farms; and the prisoners will be repatriated. A civil administration will be established and a representative government with autonomy will be initiated when circumstances permit. For the Cape and Natal rebels, the rank and file will be deprived of all electoral rights, and the chiefs will be tried for high treason.

THE "Echo de Chine" of Friday, under "Latest News," says that the Chamber has commenced the exercise of its powers.—M. Loubet will call to-morrow the personage who is to form the cabinet. We are assured that Messieurs Bourgeois and Brisson will refuse the offer. Then M. Loubet will apply to Senator Combes.

THE "Echo de Chine" of Saturday, under "Latest News," states that a decree has been created providing for the occupation of Cambodia by a company of Cambodian tirailleurs. The decree places, on all occasions, the commandant of the force under the authority of the commandant of the naval base for all questions concerning defensive measures.—Messieurs Bourgeois and Brisson have declined the work of forming a cabinet.

MONDAY'S "Echo de Chine" says that M. Combes has accepted the request to form the Cabinet. The Ministry is definitely constituted as follows:—M. Combes, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship; M. Valle, Minister of Justice; M. Delcassé,

Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. André, Minister of War; M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine; M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance; M. Chaume, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Trouillot, Minister of Commerce; M. Marnejoles, Minister of Public Works; M. Mougeot, Minister of Agriculture; M. Doumergue, Minister of the Colonies; M. Bland, Under Secretary of Posts.—General Trautmann replaces General Geil, who is to take the place at Saigon of General Boyer, ordered home.

TUESDAY'S "Echo de Chine," under "Latest News," says that M. Combes was installed Minister of the Interior.—M. and Mme. Waldeck Rousseau will depart on Thursday for a voyage extending over several weeks.—M. Bousquet, of the Consular personnel, has been nominated chief of M. Doumergue's cabinet.—A terrible eruption occurred at *For de France* on the 6th June. The town was obscured for several hours. Several fishing boats disappeared.

TUESDAY'S "Echo de Chine" says that at the request of M. Ratard, a certain number of French citizens assembled at the French Consulate on Monday afternoon, and decided to form a committee for receiving relief funds to assist the victims of the Martinique disaster. M. Ratard was nominated Hon. President; M. Brunat, Active President; and Mgr. Paris, Messrs. Racine, Augustin, Wehrung, Toche, and Lemièrre, members of the committee.

THE British naval movements, we learn from the "Nagasaki Press" of the 28th ult., have undergone a slight change, as far as the *Glory*, *Alacrity* and *Endymion* are concerned. Shortly before the departure from Yokohama of these three vessels on the 23rd May, Admiral Bridge took his flag from the battleship to the *Alacrity*, in which he arrived at Kobe on Saturday night, the 24th, the *Endymion* and *Glory* sailing for Sasebo by way of Kure. The *Alacrity* left Kobe at noon on the 27th for Kure, and is expected at that port about Monday, the 2nd June, while the *Glory* and *Endymion* are to arrive at Sasebo on the 28th ult. from Kure. The *Albion*, *Ocean* and *Goliath* will probably arrive at Nagasaki on the 29th May, direct from Yokohama. After remaining there for several days these vessels will proceed to Weihaiwei to celebrate the Coronation of King Edward VII there.

WORK on the construction of the hull of the cruiser ordered by the Shanghai Customs, says the "Nagasaki Press," is now almost finished at the Kawasaki Ship-building Yard, Kobe. She is expected to be launched from the Kobe yard at 5.30 p.m. on Friday the 6th June. She will then receive her engines, and will leave for Shanghai by the end of July.

THE "Japan Mail" of the 30th May publishes the following telegram that was received in Tokio:—

The Bryce Syndicate is planning a line of steamers from San Francisco to Hongkong. The principal object is to carry 150,000 tons of rails which have been ordered from Illings for the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway, but passenger traffic will also be undertaken. Probably 5 or 6 months will elapse before the scheme goes into operation.

WE learn with the greatest satisfaction that a society has a length been formed in Japan for the prevention of cruelty to animals. This is a matter that has been urged again and again in the columns of the "Japan Mail," both editorially and by correspondents. Our information indicates that the originator of the Society is Mr. Hiroi Tatsutaro, but on the list of promoters we find the names of many eminent men, as Messrs. Inouye Tetsujiro, Inouye Yenriyo, Iwamoto Zenji, Tokutomi Ichiro, Ka Reishi, Katayama Kunika, Kawase Hideharu, Takakusu Junjio, Takamine Hideo, Tsuji Shinji, Nanjo Bunyu, Murakami Sensesi, Prince Konoye, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Motora Yujiro, etc. With such

supporters the Society ought to prosper. The only question is whether the law contains the necessary provisions. If not, this Society has sufficient political influence to get the desired changes made.

In the "Japan Mail" of the 31st ult. appears the following telegram that had been received in Tokio:—

"The investigation into the losses incurred by Japanese subjects in connexion with the burning of their houses and stores for sanitary reasons, was concluded in Hawaii on the 6th instant, but the result is not definitely known. The sum originally estimated and allotted by the Hawaii Parliament was a million and a half of dollars, but the investigating committee is understood to have put the figure at about two millions. There is no money in the Hawaiian Treasury to satisfy this claim, and the only plan will be to issue notes for the amount. The idea is to induce the United States Government to guarantee the redemption of the notes, and measures to that end have been commenced by Mr. Platt, of the Investigation Committee, and by Mr. Wilcox, representing Hawaii."

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 5th, from Kobe to the 6th, and from Nagasaki to the 7th instant:—The Emperor and also the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Japanese Government, have telegraphed their congratulations to Great Britain on the termination of the South-African war.—There are indications, says the "Japan Mail," that the export of raw silk from Yokohama is on the increase year by year. The exports from this port during the eleven months from July 1st last to May 31st this year amounted to 70,133 bales, including 43,506 bales for America and 26,627 bales for Europe. The exports during the corresponding period of the previous year, namely the 33rd fiscal year, were 62,549 bales, including 33,523 bales for America and 29,026 bales for Europe; while the exports during the 32nd fiscal year did not exceed 54,569 bales, including 33,945 bales for America and 20,624 bales for Europe.—The Kobe City authorities have now concluded all distraints on house-tax defaulters, says the "Kobe Herald." None of the foreign leaseholders have paid the tax for which demand notes were issued last month, covering the first half of this year, and which was payable up to the 26th ult. The authorities will issue warning notes and further demand notes shortly and will start distraint again if necessary.—The question of transforming the present Japanese Legation in England into an Embassy, according to the "Nagasaki Press," has been in the minds of the Government of this country for some time. Recent events—and in particular the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—has made this change, in the opinion of statesmen, imperative. The appropriation of funds to cover the expenditure involved is to be requested during the session of the Diet.

We take the following items from the "Nagasaki Press":—

The U. S. A. transport Hancock, which arrived at Nagasaki early on Sunday morning (1st June) from Manila, was quarantined on arrival on account of an outbreak of cholera on board at Manila. The disinfection of the transport was finished about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, and she came into the inner harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The Hancock carries on board 33 officers and 960 soldiers, and is expected to leave in three days for San Francisco.

It is reported on the authority of a Japanese merchant who has just arrived at Nagasaki from Hankow that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. are preparing to open a regular steamship service between Kuchow and Changsha, in Hunan province, with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer Changwo (1,065 tons gross), in order to compete

with the steamers to be run on the same route by the Hunan Steamship Co., a Japanese company which is at present calling for the first payment on its shares.

The new lighthouse erected by the Formosan Government at the northern extremity of the Pescadores Group is finished, and the light will be used for the first time on the 15th inst. The work of construction cost Yen 220,000.

We learn from the "Nagasaki Press" that Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, and Miss MacDonald arrived at Shimonoseki on the night of the 1st June on H.M.S. Goliath and landed on the following morning. Sir Claude, while at Shimonoseki, was to go into the question of the situation of the British Consulate, which is to be established either at Shimonoseki or Moji. On Tuesday H.M.S. Goliath took the British Minister and family to Nagasaki, arriving there on the evening of the 3rd June. Sir Claude and family stayed at the Nagasaki Hotel and were to leave for Tokyo on Friday, the 6th instant.

We have received the following interesting notes from a correspondent, at Weihsen:—The German railway was opened to Weihsen yesterday, June 1st, according to announcement. The first train arrived from Tsingtao at five o'clock p.m., bedecked as to the exterior with flags and garlands, and carrying a jolly lot of passengers, foreign and Chinese, the former being some seventy Germans and the latter including the local magistrates of several counties. The guests were feasted in the railway buildings, the catering being under the management of Mr. Krippendorff of Tsingtao. The large freight depot was gorgeously hung with Chinese banners and scrolls whose sentiments were more or less appropriate. The Weihsen officials, civil and military, took part in the festivities. Speeches were made and a specially prepared hymn in German was sung in chorus. Champagne flowed freely of course, and joviality ran riot. The weather was all that could be desired, unless perchance it was too hot for the limited supply of ice brought up from the coast for the occasion. The most of the foreign guests spent the night here and returned to Tsingtao this morning by the first regular train eastward. We congratulate the directors of the railway on the auspicious event, especially that we are now within eight hours of the coast instead of many days' slow journey as of yore. "Unser Kaiser, Er lebe Hoch!" "Dem energischen Erbauer der Eisenbahn. Herrn Hildebrandt, ein Hoch!" Such were some of the toasts that opened the festivities, which lasted even beyond the wee sma' hours.

We learn from the latest Hongkong papers to hand that the news of peace was received very quietly in the Colony, but though there was no manifestation of rejoicing the news was, of course, the one theme of conversation for the time being. Surprise and some disappointment were to be heard expressed in certain quarters that the Government did not proclaim a public holiday, as would no doubt be done at home. The warships in the Harbour were gaily decorated with bunting, and a full salute was fired in honour of the event.

According to the "Daily Telegraph," an amusing hoax has just been played upon two Bokhardt pilgrims, who wished to journey from Pesthus to Mecca. They were overheard discussing their plans by a broker, who promptly offered them railway tickets at the absurdly low price of £1 a piece. They gladly closed with the offer, so the broker took them to the underground railway, and they spent the whole day in journeying to and fro between Galata and Pera in the happy conviction that they were well on the way to Mecca. It was with some difficulty that the officials induced them to believe that the Mecca railway was not yet built.

MESSRS. S. W. ROYSE & Co. write as follows on Metals, in their report dated Manchester, 26th April:—During the last month a good business has been done in Pig Iron, and prices have marked a considerable advance. The bulk of the business is, however, for near delivery, makers being very confident as to the future, and not caring about selling forward in the face of the good demand, low stocks and advancing prices. The feature of the month in Metals is the heavy business in Tin and the strong advance in its value; the price is, however, now some £5 below the highest point about a week ago. A good business has been done in Copper, but against the improved demand there are increased supplies, and value is practically about the same as a month ago. Lead has advanced about 5/- per ton and is steady. Spelter also is about 7/6 dearer, and very firm. The quotations given are:—Copper: GMB, £52 5 0 per ton; Pig Iron: Scotch No. 3, nett, £2 13 7½ per ton; Middlesbrough GMB:—No. 3 Foundry, nett, £2 8 2½ per ton; Pig Lead: Foreign, c.i.f., Hull, nett, £11 13 9 per ton; English, £12 0 0 per ton; Spelter: Ordinary, c.i.f., Hull, nett, £18 2 6 per ton; Tin: English Ingots, nett, £128 10 0 per ton.

A SURPRISING piece of intelligence, the result of mixing up two paragraphs, has just been provided by a contemporary, says the "Globe." "The public will be interested to learn," it says, "that the great auk, which recently fetched a large price at an auction, is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia following on influenza, and is not expected to attend to business for some time."

THE Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on the 1st of May, of wrecks and casualties recorded in March last, announces that 57 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 24 by stranding, 5 by collision, 1 by fire; while 5 foundered, 2 were abandoned, 12 were condemned, and 8 were missing. No less than 194 sailing vessels were damaged; 35 by stranding, 53 by collision, 7 by fire, 21 by leaks, and 87 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 31; 17 by stranding, 3 by collision, 2 by fire; while 2 foundered, 4 were condemned, and 3 were missing. The steamers damaged were 246; 58 by stranding, 99 by collision, 15 by fire, 4 by leaks, 29 by stress of weather; while 41 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

An interesting story comes from South Africa, says an American paper, to the effect that when the Irish residents of Bloemfontein were making arrangements for their St. Patrick's day banquet they decided to invite all commandants of British posts in the neighbourhood who are of Irish birth, and thereupon it was discovered that "all the commandants within a radius of sixty miles from Bloemfontein are Irishmen." The jubilant company resolved to form a South African Irish Association, and it looks as if it might take in very nearly every officer in the British army.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Indisputable remedies. In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing and purifying properties. The Ointment stands unrivalled in relieving, healing and thoroughly curing the most inveterate sores and ulcers, and in cases of bad leg and bad breasts they act as a charm. The Pills are the most effectual remedy for the cure of liver complaints, which derange all the proper functions of the organs affected inducing restlessness, melancholy, weariness, inability to sleep, pain in the side, etc. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed direction accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady and stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE ATTEMPTED
SHIPPING
COMBINATION.

7th June.

WHETHER or not the steamship companies that joined in the great "Combine" feel as well satisfied with their action in yielding themselves tied and bound to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and are as content with the result as they seemed a few weeks ago, may well be a moot point. At all events the American ship builders, in whose interests the affair at one time appeared to have been dictated, have shown that they do not think that it is likely to turn out very much in their favour; and the other British shipping companies, who at the beginning were almost persuaded to join, appear to have made up their minds that they would consult their own interests better by remaining outside than by giving up their liberty of action. As a matter of fact such combinations contain within themselves an essential element of weakness; and hitherto as soon as the initial force has expended itself, these elements of decay have set in with redoubled force. At all events the combination has done one good thing in emphasising the fact that, if the Americans have failed to take that share in the carrying trade of the world to which they considered themselves fairly entitled, the reason is to be sought in other causes besides the want of encouragement afforded by their own Government. The bait held out to the shareholders of the British companies was that by establishing a practical monopoly they would be able to place, by manipulating the shares of the companies, a fictitious value on their property, and that a readily gullible public would be induced to accept the property at a value to be determined, not by the intrinsic worth of the property itself, but by a scale determined by the temporary outturn. In these circumstances it is apt to be forgotten that the real value of a property is that at which it can be replaced, not by the profits immediately brought in. It is now some two years since, under the same leaders, an attempt was made to form into a similar combination the entire of the iron and steel trade of the world. The steel combine has doubtless been successful in its way and has resulted in large fortunes having been made, but it is noteworthy that those fortunes have been made, not within but without the trust, and that so far as it is concerned it has had to learn to submit to the ordinary fluctuations of supply and demand, while the ordinary course of trade has been in no measure diverted.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan is undoubtedly an able manager, but the ability is personal; and while it is undoubtedly an advantage to a company or group of companies to have him as a leader, those qualities are as incapable of being transmitted to his successor as are the like abilities of a general in the field. When in the Crimean war the British Government found itself engaged in hostilities with a formidable foe, it adopted the similar method of trusting the national interests to the favourite pupil of the great Duke of Wellington, and everything was done to make the expedition resemble in each external feature the successful army which the great Captain had led to victory in the Peninsula. But times and circumstances had altered, and it turned out that the very first lesson that had to be learned was to forget all the past. So in South Africa, the success of the German army under Count von Moltke inspired all the arrangements for the contest; everything was to be done exactly on the lines adopted by the German commander in the north of France. The campaign that ended in the disaster of Spionkop was the natural result. That the system of trusts is injurious to trade is becoming self evident, but it is likely that the dangers have been exaggerated. They have been the natural outgrowth of the conditions that have existed, and the too evident outcome of the neglect of sound principles on the part of the various governments. It is, however, probable that they have reached their culmination. Meanwhile they probably have their uses; and not the least of these is that they are gradually bringing public feeling round to the point of perceiving that the real offenders are not the manipulators who take advantage of the unsound financial methods of governments such as Germany and the United States, but the instigators of those governments in an unsound commercial policy. Unfortunately there has been a tendency amongst our financial advisers to miss the fundamental truths of political economy taught by Adam Smith, and to confound the principles of free-trade with a pinchbeck imitation. The Cobden Club itself has lately afforded a curious instance of this neglect of first principles, by condemning the recent congress which pronounced against the sugar bounties of the Continent. It may be quite true that certain interests in England have, by taking advantage of an unnatural cheapness of sugar brought about by the direct action of certain foreign Governments, been able to turn these financial errors to their own immediate benefit. But the profit of the sugar refining interest has been earned at the expense of the nation

at large; and though the principal loss has been incurred by the Continental powers, who have unawares subsidised a British industry, it by no means follows that the nation is at all the richer for the unasked-for subsidy. The strange idea that in order that one country should profit, it is necessary that its neighbours should lose, has been at the bottom of all these economic mistakes; and it is precisely this theory carried into individual instances that is at the bottom of these attempts at gigantic monopolies.

MR. W. W. ROCKHILL'S
REPORT TO THE
U.S. CONGRESS.

VI.

9th June.

ONE of the conditions of peace to be imposed on China was the suspension for five years of official examinations in all towns in which foreigners were massacred or cruelly treated during the Boxer outbreak. Possibly this condition was less acceptable to the Chinese than some of the others, nevertheless this matter might have been speedily settled if the British Minister had not differed from his coadjutors on some points. Mr. Rockhill refers to this in his communication to Mr. Hay, dated 6th June, 1901, in the following terms:—

The only serious obstacle in the way of a complete settlement of this question is the British Minister's refusal to agree to allow the metropolitan examinations to be held and candidates from provinces in which no anti-foreign trouble occurred to come up for them.

Copies of the correspondence exchanged between the representatives of the Powers and the Chinese plenipotentiaries on this subject up to 6th June, 1901, were forwarded to the U. S. Government by Mr. Hay who, at the same time, expressed the hope that the British Government would finally agree with the other Powers that to allow these last-mentioned examinations within the limitation mentioned would be advisable and just.

On 8th June, 1901, Mr. Rockhill, in accordance with the instructions received from his Government, made a formal proposal to the representatives of the Powers to submit the question of the indemnity to be asked of China to the Arbitral Tribunal of The Hague. Three days later the Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to consider the question of the revenues to be set apart by China for the payment of the interest and amortization of the indemnity debt. Many divergent views were held in reference to some of the proposals made, the suggestion to revise the regulations in force concerning inland navigation by foreigners for purposes of trade, so as to

open this trade to all classes of shipping, being strongly disapproved of by the Russian Minister, Mr. Rockhill in his communication to Mr. Hay, dated 11th June, 1901, says that this proposition:—

Met with the strongest opposition from the Russian Minister, who opposed it because it tended to reopen discussion at a moment when it was most desirable to bring negotiations to a close..... The revision I asked for would be of great value to Great Britain, Germany, France, and Japan, and would tend to improve trade generally. I inserted it more to secure the support of my colleagues from those countries on the other points than for any direct advantage our trade would derive from it.

Mr. Rockhill in his communication to Mr. Hay, dated 13th June, 1901, again refers to this subject:—

After telegraphing you on the 11th that it seemed highly probable that I could obtain as commercial compensations for agreeing to an increase of the tariff on imports to a 5 per cent effective—first, the revision of the tariff on imports with the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties; second, the participation by the Chinese Government in the work of improving the waterways leading to Shanghai and Tientsin; and, third, the revision of the regulations now in force governing inland navigation by foreigners so as to allow shipping of all classes to engage in it—a communication was sent around to the foreign representatives by the Russian minister, a translation of which I herewith inclose. In this he states that he will not agree to submit to his Government any proposition tending to secure the revision of the regulations concerning inland navigation by foreign shipping.

On 17th June, 1901, the Chinese plenipotentiaries notified Sir Ernest Satow of their intention to bring some 3,000 troops to Peking to take over the policing of the city. This arrangement, however, was not acceptable to the representatives of the Powers. Mr. Rockhill thus expresses the view of his colleagues to Mr. Hay on 22nd June:—

At the present time the actual work of policing the city is in the hands of the Chinese authorities, subject to the control of the various military commanders, and it would seem that this was the better method of managing this work until the complete evacuation of the Capital by the foreign soldiery.

Mr. de Cologan's reply to the Chinese plenipotentiaries was to the effect that until new orders no movement of Chinese troops could be made toward the Capital. Of the reasonableness and wisdom of this decision there can, we think, be no two opinions. At the meeting, however, of the Diplomatic Corps held 3rd July, 1901, Mr. Rockhill says:—

It was agreed that the Chinese plenipotentiaries should be informed that their troops could approach to within 20 li of Peking, but the date on which said troops would be allowed to enter the city was not stated. It will, I suppose, be only after the evacuation by the expeditionary forces. It was also agreed to issue a proclamation in the name of the powers reciting the events which have brought about the occupation by the forces of the province, and the conditions under which they now evacuate it.

At the same meeting the question of the currency in which the indemnity is to be asked of China was taken up, as was also the question of the payment of private claims. Mr. Rockhill, at that time, did not take a very sanguine view of the situation. "Altogether," he says, "the present outlook for a prompt solution of the indemnity and financial questions is not by any means as bright as it was." In forwarding to Mr. Hay certain correspondence concerning the further improvement of the water approaches to Peking, Mr. Rockhill says:—

The total cost of the works to be executed is roughly estimated at 500,000 taels. The Provisional Government of Tientsin will temporarily contribute a monthly subsidy of 5,000 taels for current expenses until the loan can be made, and are willing to assume one-half the expenses of the work to be undertaken. The new committee for the preservation and navigation of the Peiho was, after some discussion between the diplomatic and consular corps on one side and the foreign military authorities on the other, finally organised, and on 11th of June commenced the discharge of its duties.

A considerable amount of time was expended by the Diplomatic Corps in seeking to devise a practical scheme for enforcing the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into China. They failed to do so, however, and at last resorted to the expedient of asking the Chinese Government to take the necessary measures itself to attain the desired end. Mr. Rockhill expressed his belief that the Chinese would undertake to do so, and on 25th August the Grand Council at Hsian promulgated the desired edict, only a portion of which, however, was accepted by the Diplomatic Corps and annexed to the Final Protocol.

On 7th September, 1901, the Diplomatic Corps met at 11 o'clock at the Spanish Legation under the presidency of the Doyen, and affixed their names to the Final Protocol of the negotiations. After the Chinese plenipotentiaries had affixed their names and seals to the twelve copies of the Protocol, the Foreign Ministers also signed these documents. This done, the Doyen rose and read the following:—

Highness and Excellency:—We have just signed a document of the greatest importance, which establishes the normal relations of amity between the foreign nations and the Chinese Empire.

This act is the consequence of extraordinary events which are not pleasant to repeat here. It is the earnest wish of my honorable colleagues and myself that in the lapse of time these events will be more and more enveloped with those of the past, thanks to the faithful accomplishments of the different clauses of this protocol. It is in this manner that China will demonstrate its sincere intention to cultivate the best international relations, and it is also in this manner that the protocol will produce its fruits of good and cordial amity in the future. Such is the earnest desire of the Governments and their representatives here present who, during the lengthy negotiations which

they have pursued with you as Chinese plenipotentiaries, have exercised their best efforts to prove to you their good will by making you all possible concessions. We congratulate ourselves for having contributed to this desirable result, and I have the honour to address to your highness and to your excellency the most sincere wishes which we cherish for the peace and happiness of the Empire.

Prince Ching, after having had this discourse translated to him responded as follows in Chinese:—

Messieurs Les Ministres:—It becomes my pleasure to thank you, in the name of my colleagues and myself, for the words which your doyen has seen fit to pronounce on the occasion of the signing of the important document which re-establishes normal relations of amity between the Foreign Powers and the Chinese Government. This document has a most important function to perform; it has to efface the consequences of the criminal and unprecedented events of last year and to preserve our friendly relations. We give you our formal assurance that such events as these shall never occur again. We thank the representatives of the Powers for the good will which they have shown, and for the concessions which they have made us in the course of these lengthy negotiations. We entertain the most sincere wishes for the sovereigns and rulers of the Powers. We earnestly wish that constant peace and perpetual amity may reign between our respective Governments, and that your excellencies may enjoy happiness and good health in the future.

CHINESE ANIMISM.

10th June.

ANIMISM or worship of the souls of the dead is now the religion of the greater part of the human race. The ancient Romans worshipped the manes of their forefathers and so did the ancient Aztecs. North American Indians, negroes of Guinea and Polynesia and Zulus are all animists. But the most highly civilized race of animists are the Chinese, and they appear to have been animists from their first appearance in history. This is simply another way of saying that they all worship their ancestors. Herbert Spencer thought that he had discovered the origin of all religion in ancestral worship; he said that people dreamed of their ancestors and so imagined that they still existed as spirits. If we paid respect to them while living, why not after death, more especially as their change of state probably enhanced their power of good or ill. Now while we do not endorse Herbert Spencer's theory, for it does not explain all the facts, yet he truly enough describes the probable thoughts of a Chinese. That the Chinese render to their ancestors what is essentially of the nature of worship to spiritual beings no scholar doubts. To compare it to our Western custom of placing flowers on the grave is ridiculous. The Chinese themselves would be the first to indignantly deny that they meant no more than we Western people. No, we in the

West do not worship the souls of our deceased friends. The Chinese really do worship and no mere make-believe. It is not merely a pretty custom which may or may not be observed, but a sacred duty binding on all at their peril. We do not enter into the question whether this custom can be refined, as Dr. Martin seemed to think, so as to be tolerated by Christianity, but the orthodox Chinese would not thank any foreigner for refining it so as to do away with its very essence.

We are led to make these reflections because we in Shanghai are about to see an example of Chinese animism on the Bubbling Well Road. We refer to the erection of a memorial temple to the manes of the late Hofei statesman, Li Hung-chang, or Li Wen-chung as his post mortem name reads. The gentry of Nanking have already moved in the matter and it is highly probable that the dead man's spirit will have to hover between a considerable number of shrines, lest he deprive any of the benign influence which he is now supposed to be able to wield without fear of interruption by foreign devils, unless indeed any of them, such as the shade of Sir Harry Parkes, should run across him in the nether world. Everybody has his own ancestors to worship as a matter of course. But when a really great man dies, the Son of Heaven may even go so far as granting him a patent of divine honours; at any rate he will grant permission to erect temples in his memory. Thus some souls are so big that they demand the worship of the nation. Even foreigners are known to have received this honour. Thus an American "General" named Ward helped the Imperialists against the Taipings and so a temple in his honour was erected in Sungkiang not far from Shanghai, and foreign visitors report that incense is still burnt before the shrine. We could name some living foreigners who will perhaps be canonised by the Chinese after death, though they were canonaded during life.

It is still fresh in our memory that Chang Yao, the Governor of Shantung, who died in 1901, was honoured by temples in different places. He was so popular during life that he earned the soubriquet of Chang "Pure-as-Heaven." And now it is Li's turn to receive divine honours, and why not? In 1871 he, himself, worshipped a worm of the dust which he believed to be the God of the Floods. If this little water snake was worshipped by the great Viceroy, that is no reason for not doing the proper thing now. It is related of Kung Tao-fu, the 45th in descent from Confucius, that he was asked to worship a similar snake while he held office in Yunnan. But he was so scandalized at the request

that he seized a piece of wood and crushed the reptile's head at a blow! If Li had only recollected that instance he might have saved himself from the ridicule of posterity. But such things need not necessarily hinder Li's evolution. Kuan Yü, who swore the famous "peach-garden oath" with Liu Pei and Chang Fei, was put to death by Sun Ch'üan, and yet he has risen to the rank of God of War. He began his spiritual life in the 12th century as Duke, then he was raised to the rank of Prince, and in 1594 he was made a god. Perhaps Li's course may be similar, unless the spread of Western education put a stop to the apotheosis. Meantime a stately fane will rise in Shanghai, and for a time at least worship will be duly offered by the gentry and relatives. Of the former, how many will think as they bow their heads, of the words of Confucius: "For a man to sacrifice to a spirit which does not belong to him is flattery?"

AS THE FRENCHMAN SEES US.

I.

11th June.

WE propose to take two of the many points of view from which the Frenchman of the present day regards the British Empire as it now exists. The one may be, without too much refinement of terms, called the Anglophobic, the other the common-sense stand-point.

From the first, which includes not perhaps the greatest number of Frenchmen, but certainly the noisiest, there will be much of historic interest and present day rivalry to examine. For the Nationalist loves to appeal to history. He has dubbed England "the hereditary enemy," and it behoves him to give chapter and verse in proof. Hence he goes back at least as far as Joan of Arc, whom the savage islanders, barbarians as they were and are, burnt at the stake for no other reason than that she had saved France. Possibly at this time of day this is felt to be a little too sentimental for anybody but the large body of peasant proprietors, who as a rule are Catholic to a woman, and hence the Anglophobe hurries on to the time of Pitt, the wolf of the last decade of the eighteenth and the opening years of the nineteenth century, and his treatment of the lamb Napoleon. To an Englishman this is the most amusing of all the "reasons" why French and English should be hereditary foes for ever and a day. But it is an admirable example of the indescribable evil which is so common in all lands, and not in France alone, the evil of false historical teaching. Schools are full of it, universities encourage it, while nations suffer from it. Not that in

this instance there is no tangible reason for the French view, seeing that he points to India and Canada in proof of the correctness of his reading. But for Pitt, India might have been the brightest gem in another crown not the British, Canada would never have been Anglo-Saxon, and the United States might to this day have taken their orders from Paris instead of making it their heaven after this material life has been cast away. So the argument runs on till we arrive at Egypt and Fashoda. There are no two sides to any part of this history the Anglophobe Frenchman thinks. France is, was, and ever will be right, and England, the traitorous, the unspeakable, the ever-to-be-condemned, wrong.

The practical results of British policy are pointed to, not to emphasise the energy and enterprise that has preceded and caused them, but to serve as proofs to a horrified world of the greed, the unscrupulousness, and the tyranny of the British race. Is there an ocean highway anywhere, whose are the fleets that patrol it? Great Britain's. Should there be a pass-anywhere along this ocean route where a few may defy a thousand, she holds it. Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Perim, Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, the Falkland Islands, upon them all she has laid the heavy hand of her insolent occupation, while in other directions her acquisitions are semi- or quite Continental. All this as it should not be. The French Anglophobe's history teaches him that all this should have been French, not British. Probably he never considers the fact that the remainder of the world would never have allowed France to hold a tithe of the portion of the world that is now governed without effective grumbling from anybody by Great Britain. We have these lands, these ocean highways, these strategic positions. It cannot be denied. We rather glory, in a quiet sort of way, in the holding. But to take one single example, does the Anglophobe imagine for a moment that if France held Singapore there would be a thriving German community there with an immense amount of trade in their hands? The knowing German smiles at the question. He has his own opinion upon Free Trade, but he doesn't let it interfere with his money making, and he could go to Saigon to-morrow to repeat his Singaporean performance. Why doesn't he?

But there is another "hereditary" cause of disunion between England and France — religion. Possibly France is as atheistical a land as any under the sun on the male side. But religion, or what passes for it, has an immense political force still. France is Catholic, England Protestant. France is the "Eldest son of the Church," England the friend and

ally of that usurping power the government of Victor Emmanuel. For these reasons the organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano* is anti-British as a matter of policy, and the *Osservatore Romano* has immense influence in all Roman Catholic lands, and a particularly able ally in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the organ of the Jesuits. A recent French writer has declared that "Whenever an anti-English movement makes its appearance in France, its starting point is always the Vatican." Clericalism was recognised, with the inspiration of instinct, by Gambetta as the enemy of the French Republic, and the events of recent days show how many of his disciples recognise the truth of his declaration. It is none the less true of Great Britain in her relations with France. We shall see that there is a vast number of Frenchmen who, in common with a still greater number of British, hope for nothing better than peace, amity, and intimate relations between the two states. But for the moment we have to consider the forces pulling the other way.

One of these is the Protectionist school of political economists. These gentlemen appear to have convinced themselves, and they may be right, that it would be quite impossible for France to live in open competition with the rest of the world, and for this reason they resent the success of British Free Trade. Free thought is not more offensive to the Vatican than Free Trade to the Protectionist. The Anglophobe scouts the idea of anything but self in the Britisher's reasons for his national trade policy. In this the Anglophobe is at least half right. England would not have adopted Free Trade from sentimental consideration of her neighbour's needs. She did so for two reasons; first, because she was convinced of the theoretic soundness of Free Trade reasoning, and secondly, because of the confidence she had in her strength to stand alone. Many amongst her rivals are equally certain of the first, but doubtful of the second. They know what's right; they argue so; but dare not practise what they know.

All these objectors to England, to her trade, her policy, and her empire generally have found a safety valve for their sentiments in cheers for Mr. Krüger and our "Brother Boer." They gave voice to their patriotism as they understood it, in shouting "Down with England" and "Long live the Boers," cries in which all sections, even those who had been so fiercely opposed over the Dreyfus question, could heartily join. But the attack which had so repeatedly prophesied as coming from England has never been delivered, and never will be if only the Anglophobe will learn a little of the commonsense of his more rational countrymen.

Review.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST MAY.)

The mail papers to hand have much to say about the combination of six of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines under one management. There are not wanting those in the United States who look upon the movement with disfavour, considering that it is unpatriotic and inimical to American ship-builders. This view, however, is by no means widely held, and but few journals are found to advocate it. One of these, the Rochester "Times," says that "the situation brings out strongly the need of an efficient ship subsidy Bill for the upbuilding of American shipping."

The Springfield "Republican," on the contrary, says:—

This Morgan capital is heavily interested in American steel and iron production, and iron and steel are the great material out of which the modern steamship is constructed. The steamship combination is interested in the American steel combination and may be called an auxiliary concern. And in so far as American capital controls the steamship trust, it will naturally lean in favour of the American ship-yard, in making contracts for new construction.

The Baltimore "American," having in view the fact that some of the ships would be liable to service in the British naval reserve, says:—

It would be something infinitely worse than the irony of fate to have these ships, owned by our citizens, turned and used against us in war times. Yet this is the calamity we face—a calamity as certain as war is always probable. The demand which this combination voices is, therefore, for such an overhauling of our antiquated and outrageously restrictive navigation laws as will permit the transfer of the fleet to American registry, and its adoption, under our flag, as an auxiliary to the navy of the United States.

The Syracuse "Post Standard" takes a less pessimistic view and says:—

This ship trust is a remarkable example of a trust that can never under any circumstances be a monopoly. The Atlantic itself is very wide and there is no exclusive right of way in any part of it. Under these circumstances, monopoly is impossible, and without monopoly the trust loses half its terrors.

The Cleveland "Leader" also looks at the matter hopefully, believing that it will make for peace because, it says, that "an international difficulty threatening war between two or more great maritime powers will at once involve the interests of powerful capitalists having channels of influence leading straight to the seat of government in several countries of the first rank."

The "Nation" professes not to have much fear of the combination, and says:—

There are powerful and independent lines not in the combination, the Cunard, North-German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Holland-America, and the French Line, besides the so-called tramp steamers, which will always be a competing force even if all the regular lines should combine. Moreover, a large number of competitors may be put into the transatlantic service at any time by the termination of the Boer war in South Africa. So there is no immediate danger of extortionate rates for European travel or freight service by reason of the present combination.

To this list of lines not in the combination may be added that of Messrs Elder, Dempster & Co., who, according to the telegram lately inserted in our columns, have definitely refused to join the great Shipping Trust.

Referring to the court-martial of General Smith in Manila, where it was admitted by the prisoner's counsel that General Smith had commanded Major Waller to

make Samar a "howling wilderness," and to kill all the natives over ten years of age, the correspondent of the New York "Herald" at Washington says:—

Because General Chaffee sent to the war department copies of instructions he issued, which were directly or tacitly approved by the department, political opponents of the administration and friends of the army officer seek to transfer the responsibility to the shoulders of Secretary Root. General Smith's line of defence indicates that he proposes to show that he acted under instructions, and General Chaffee, having had his policy approved, has no reason, it is said, to fear that he will be officially criticised by the secretary of war. On the war department copy of the letter of instructions to General Hughes regarding the character of warfare which should be waged by General Smith in Samar, General Chaffee wrote an endorsement in which he made suggestions regarding the transfer of troops of his command in order to control the situation in Samar. It is stated that after reading General Chaffee's letter and endorsement, formal approval of his action, as he requested, was given by the war department. The drastic campaign which General Smith conducted in Samar has a counterpart in that carried on by Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell in the provinces of Laguna and Batangas. General Bell furnished General Chaffee, and the latter the war department, with copies of his reports and instructions. The results of the campaign were effective so far as forcing the surrender of the insurgents was concerned, General Malvar, the insurgent leader, and his followers recently surrendering. Upon being advised of the surrender the President, through Secretary Root, sent a cable message to General Chaffee congratulating General Bell on the success of his military operations.

An article on "Our Future Relations with Germany," by Wolf von Schierbrand, in the "World's Work," is well worth reproducing in our columns:—

The development of the last five years has inspired in the German manufacturer and merchant a fear of the overpowering strength of American competition. It has become plain to him that a country which, twenty years ago, exported forty million dollars' worth of goods, or 5.8 per cent of the total to Germany, and now sends 250 million dollars' worth, or 17 per cent of the total, while taking, practically, no more of German goods than it did ten or fifteen years ago, is a country with which trade relations urgently need adjusting. And that is really at the bottom of the German government's desire to bring about a commercial treaty. The trade relations between the United States and Germany have so far been based on the old treaty of 1828 between Prussia and this nation. By this treaty neither Prussia nor the United States could admit other nations to more favourable terms of commerce without admitting at once the other contracting party to the same terms, and this without previous negotiations. This, at least, has been the German interpretation. The still-existing German tariff is frankly protectionist, and is with some subsequent alterations, the one framed under Bismarck when that statesman became converted from his free-trade views. It is, however, when compared with the Dingley tariff, very moderate, showing an average of 13 per cent, as against the Dingley tariff's 54 per cent. The pending bill would raise that percentage to about 17 or 18 per cent, but many items on it, and particularly some touching American goods, show a much higher percentage—up to 50 and 60. It is a measure largely framed for the express purpose of either forcing the United States into a special commercial treaty, or else to diminish American imports into Germany, for not only are heavier duties laid on such leading articles of American export as cereals, copper, petroleum, meats, and nearly all other food-stuffs, but also, and mostly much heavier ones, on such American manufactures as within recent years have begun to compete with German industries, like bicycles, shoes, labour-saving and tool machines, leatherware, furniture, locomotives, stoves, electric appliances, etc. The German government is, however, not in as strong a position in this whole matter as would at first appear. The vulnerable points may be summarized thus: Germany must do her utmost to preserve her markets, for she, like England, must largely export in order to live. German agriculture does not now

produce, and is not likely to produce in the future (even under a new and more favourable system of commercial treaties or tariffs), enough food for the nation. By enhancing the price of foodstuffs by higher duties, Germany renders competition for her industry yet more difficult, and is liable to precipitate a severe industrial crisis. A tariff war between the two countries would fall with much more crushing force upon Germany, for the simple reason that while Germany absolutely needs for her industry or for her labouring population the more important items in her list of American imports, the United States would suffer no very appreciable discomfort if no German imports whatever should reach this country. In Germany now, according to the latest official census, fifty-seven out of every hundred people are engaged in industrial or commercial pursuits, and only forty-three in agricultural and allied employments. The overwhelming interests are industrial. About one-third of the foodstuffs consumed in Germany to-day comes from beyond her frontiers.

The presidential rebuke administered to General Funston, the captor of Aguinaldo, for the remark he made in his Denver speech about Senator Hoar has called forth much comment of a lively kind. The Philadelphia "North American" says:—

The rebuke is another distinct reversal of Root. If the military elocutionist had been detailed by the secretary of war as special advocate for the policy of hydraulic pacification and instructed to go about the country repeating his speeches, he could not have been more diligent in denunciation of all Americans who retain their belief in the Declaration of Independence and deplore the drift toward imperialism and world piracy.

The New York "Times" advises General Funston to "take Lord Kitchener as his model and never say a word." The Washington "Post" says that "the administration is without a sense of humour." It sees in Funston only an impertinent and tiresome conceit, and laments his occultation as a loss of joy! The Brooklyn "Eagle" says:—

"Funston has been let down gently and for this he should be duly grateful and abstain hereafter, while holding an army command, from commenting too freely upon the work which is being done by men as good as any who ever came out of the Sunflower state."

Speaking of the Bill granting a pension of \$5,000 per annum to Mrs. McKinley the Chicago "Journal" says:—

The bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. McKinley has been passed by the house of representatives. It had previously passed the senate. Incredible as it may seem, one representative was found ignorant enough and contemptible enough to oppose its passage. This was John C. Bell, of Colorado. This opposition was grounded on the demagogue's usual plea that many widows of poor soldiers had no pension, while the widow of the late president had independent means and needed no pension. Representative Richardson, the Democratic leader, and Representative Kleberg, of Texas, both rebuked Bell for his opposition and supported the bill, which was then passed unanimously. The custom of pensioning the widows of the presidents began, we believe, with Mrs. James K. Polk, who received \$5,000 a year. After Mr. Lincoln's assassination, the same pension was paid to Mrs. Lincoln. Then came the death of President Garfield in 1881, and the question of a pension for Mrs. Garfield was brought before congress. At this time Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, the widow of ex-President John Tyler, was living, and it was mooted whether she was not entitled to pension also. John Tyler died in 1862, having taken part with the confederacy and being a member of the confederate congress at the time of his death. After some discussion, congress passed a bill granting pensions of 5,000 each to Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Tyler and increasing the pensions of Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Lincoln to the same amount. After General Grant's death, a similar pension was conferred on Mrs. Grant. Thus the policy of granting pensions to the widows of ex-presidents has long been established, and ever since the death of President McKinley it has been assumed as a matter of course that a like pension would be given to Mrs. McKinley.

The San Francisco "Weekly Call" gives the following interesting résumé of the lecture on "The Commerce of the Pacific," recently delivered by Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, before the National Geographic Society of Washington:—

Mr. Austin began by pointing out that it is only in the last few years the American people have turned their attention seriously to a consideration of foreign commerce. The attention of our capitalists has been mainly occupied in the past by the construction of railways through the interior of the country and the development of the rich regions opened up by them. Of late, however, our production has outrun the local demand and there is now a desire for new markets. With the awakening of that desire there has naturally come an increased attention to the Orient. Of late years the progress of American trade with China and the Orient generally has been remarkable. Mr. Austin says: "We have made much more rapid gains in the commerce with the Orient than any other nation, our exports to the Orient having grown from \$40,000,000 in 1891 to \$115,000,000 in 1901, an increase of 180 per cent, while the total exports were increasing but 50 per cent. Our imports from the oriental countries increased during the same time from \$105,000,000 to \$162,000,000, an increase of over 50 per cent, while the total imports of the country were increasing but 10 per cent. Commercial relations between the United States and the countries of the Orient are bound to be mutually profitable because we produce what they need, and their products are mainly of a kind which do not compete with our own. Thus it is pointed out that in the year 1901 the importation into this country of tropical and subtropical products amounted to nearly \$400,000,000, or almost one-half the total imports of the United States. They consisted mainly of such articles as raw silk, indiarubber, fibers, cabinet and dye woods, tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. On the other hand, those countries are importing goods which we produce and for which we are now looking for markets. Furthermore Mr. Austin says: "In the great currents of air and water traversing the Pacific the conditions are especially favourable to the United States. The fact that a great current of water and air flows westerly across the Pacific Ocean from about the mouth of the proposed isthmian canal by way of the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippines, thence turning northward past the great commercial centers of Asia—Shanghai and Yokohama—swinging across the Pacific in the vicinity of the 'Great Circle,' the shortest route across the ocean, thence down the western coast of the United States and past our chief Pacific Coast cities to the very point of beginning, seems to give special advantages to the commerce between the two sections. The distance from Brito, at the western end of the proposed Nicaraguan canal, to Manila, following the equatorial currents of air and water, via the Sandwich Islands, is in round numbers 10,000 miles; and from Manila back to Brito, via Shanghai, Yokohama and San Francisco, 10,500 miles, thus giving to the vessels engaged in that commerce the advantages of favourable air and water currents during the entire voyage, and practically at all periods of the year."

We have only space left for a few extracts from papers referring to the shelving of the House Bill providing for the exclusion of the Chinese, in favour of the amendment offered by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, which practically continues the present law for the two remaining years of the existing treaty with China. The Philadelphia "Press" says:—

The present laws are severe enough. Under the treasury constructions that have become attached to them they are often oppressive. It would be well to curtail their asperities in some respects, and certainly the latter should not be aggravated by still more harsh provisions.

The Indianapolis "News" says:—

There is a good deal more politics—and of a rather disreputable kind—than there is business in this agitation for more stringent legislation. The people are little interested in it. There is no great demand for it, except as one

has been manufactured. We all know that the number of Chinese in this country is falling off, and has been falling off for years.

The Pittsburg "Gazette" comments as follows:—

The question of how far we should exclude the Chinese from admittance into this country is one of practical politics and economic expediency. We get on very well with the Chinese in many respects, because, being so few comparatively in an immense population, except in San Francisco and to a less extent in New York, they do not seriously affect the labour market. The country has expressed its determination through its representatives in congress not to let down the bars lower than they are under the existing law. But it is doubtful if the people as a whole are prepared to raise them any higher if by doing so it would prospectively prove detrimental to our future commercial relations and expansion in the greatest market of the eastern hemisphere.

Outports, Etc.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

29th May.

We have had plenty of rain lately and there is no need of complaint for want of water.

Naval.

The Russian cruiser Razboynik left on the 17th instant for Kelung. The American surveying-ship Pathfinder left on the 23rd instant for Manila. The Japanese torpedo-destroyer Kasumi arrived on the 28th instant from Singapore. The only man-of-war in port is the Japanese cruiser Chihaya.

The Coronation.

We hope that a British man-of-war will come to this port to take part in the celebration of the Coronation of King Edward VII on the 26th June next, as there will be a grand display here on that day. Preparation is going on.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd May.

The New German Consul,

Mr. Lange, arrived in Chinanfu on the 18th inst., and is now engaged in settling his family in rented quarters inside the city walls. He brought with him Mrs. Lange and their little daughter, who is between four and five years of age. Unfortunately they reached Chinanfu in the midst of one of the worst spells of hot weather we have had this spring; the thermometer in Mr. Lange's office, when I called yesterday evening, registering 93° F. For days a fierce south wind has been blowing which has dried up the ripening wheat, filled the air with dust and made life generally miserable, so that Mr. Lange and his family had a very uncomfortable journey from Tchow, where they left the canal, to Chinanfu, a distance of 280 li. It is to be feared these most recent additions to the Chinanfu foreign community may feel that the reputation this provincial capital has won of being a wretchedly hot summer resort is well deserved. Fortunately, however, there has been a change in the direction of the wind to-day, which has brought down the thermometer, though it has made the dust still worse and so far has not brought the needed rain.

Dr. Lenz

left for Chefoo immediately on the arrival of his successor, hoping to catch a steamer

at Tangchiakou, the native port on the gulf, either yesterday or to-day. He hopes to sail for Germany early in the summer for his regular furlough at home. Dr. Lenz leaves a pleasant impression and a good reputation in Chinanfu.

The New Taxes

are making trouble in Choutsun, a very important centre of trade about 60 miles east of here. In protest against the new levies the merchants have closed their shops, and at last accounts the beggars of the town were besieging the yamen of the local Magistrate of the district with the demand that he would feed them, as their regular source of supplies was cut off, owing to the shops being closed. It is supposed the beggars were incited to this action by the shopkeepers themselves, as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the official.

Generous Officials.

It may interest some of your readers to know that the officials of Chinanfu have shown themselves most generous in subscribing to the support of the medical work of the American Mission here. Last autumn a subscription book was opened, and H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai started the ball rolling by subscribing Tls. 100. This was followed by Tls. 60 from the Governor and Tls. 40 from each of the higher officials, Treasurer, Judge, Salt Commissioner and Taotai, and smaller sums from other officials, so that up to date something over Tls. 400 have been subscribed and paid in. It is hoped by those in charge of the work that sooner or later the Chinanfu medical work may be made independent of foreign funds.

HAINAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1st June.

We are experiencing some very hot days, unrelieved by the showers which threaten but do not fall. As the sun declines, the foreign community avails itself of the boating and bathing which are fine, or goes out walking, riding, or playing tennis, anything to recuperate after the heat of the day. In spite of the hot dry weather, the health of Hoihow is pretty good. The mango season is passing and lychees are in the market. Occasional rumours reach us of the railroad that the French are supposed to be building through Hainan. Poor crops are always followed by an exodus of young men to foreign parts. Singapore and Malacca are the Eldorado for enterprising men as well as for those who have gambled away everything, even to their last pawn-tickets.

Gambling

seems to be the most pushing business going. To collect a crowd a theatre company is hired and then money changes hands rapidly. So great is the demand for theatre companies that recently two places had a fight to see which should succeed in carrying home the actors' boxes.

Heavy Rains.

At a distance of six po from Hoihow heavy rains have been falling daily. Rain poured down in such torrents yesterday that two lives were lost in the fields. A boy of eighteen and a little girl, who were leading their cows about to graze, were caught by a swift volume of water in a small ditch and drowned; the girl was found with her head buried in the mud and the body of the boy was found in a bamboo hedge.

Numerous Suicides.

The number of young women who commit suicide in the river is appalling. The usual way is for six or eight to tie themselves together and then deliberately walk in to their death.

HONAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

T'ai'k'anghsien, 10th May.

Official Detectives.

I learned yesterday that in consequence of the capture of the two leaders of the Boxers at Kuaitêfu special weiyuen have been appointed from K'aifeng to all places where foreigners are resident. Their business is to find out whether or not the "Tatao Hui" is preparing for another uprising. So far as this immediate district is concerned, there are a few members of the "Tatao Hui" scattered about, but not in sufficient numbers to cause any serious trouble.

The Prospects of Harvest

are good, and this in itself is sufficient guarantee for the present. Should these prospects be realised, there will be still less likelihood of this movement gaining any foothold. The people on the whole seem more friendly than before 1900, and from enquiries I find there is practically no "yao-yen" (rumours).

A Seditious Gathering.

News has just arrived that on the 1st of the 4th moon (8th May), 800 members of the "Mit'u Hui" met in K'aifeng to deliberate on the annihilation of all foreigners in the district. The Governor sent a company of soldiers to seize them, but none were taken prisoners, as they dispersed. Everything here is very peaceful.

HUNAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Changteh, 30th May.

Itinerant.

A recent visit to Lichow and its Hsien cities, as well as a former visit in the Chin-Yuenyung intendency, convinces one of the change which has come about in the past two or three years. A trip up the Yuen river in 1899 resulted in several unpleasant experiences, the last of which was the burning of the boat at the Hongkiang. A trip in 1900 by another foreigner was blocked at Chinchowfu by the officials. But this spring a welcome was given at every place, even at Hongkiang, where the officials entertained the foreigner in the yamen. At other places he was either housed in the yamen or a near-by temple. They showed many kindnesses in sending food, getting boats, and furnishing escorts from place to place. Many invitations were extended to come and open medical works.

These Western cities are more accessible than the Lichow district. When the telegraph was first introduced to the Hunanese, the line was up as far as Lichow, but each time the poles were converted into fire wood and the wires thrown in the river. After this experience the Government decided to build it via Yochow. A visit to the Lichow district in the early spring of 1900 was attended with rowdiness; another in the summer of 1901, by a foreigner with the rank of taotai, was treated with but little more respect; the third would have been unpleasant had not the officials promptly taken the leaders into custody. The city has an Imperial Post Office and, as the surrounding country grows good cotton, many cotton gins can be heard as you walk along the street. Some is made into cloth and some sent to various cities in Hunan and Hupeh.

The Imperial Proclamations

of 24th December, 1900, which were to be posted for two and five years, are conspicuous by their absence. No doubt a few of these would help educate the people not

only of this city but of others that were visited. Hundreds of scripture portions were sold and many favourable opportunities afforded for preaching the Gospel.

This Native Church,

in Shihsheohsien, Hupeh, is in a growing condition. The members have contributed more than one hundred thousand cash towards repairing the chapel, and two other self-supporting places have been opened in the country near by. Nativists have opened chapels in many cities but, unless they are superintended by foreigners, the officials will have considerable trouble in preventing the self-appointed evangelists from doing a general law business.

Official Changes.

The Chifu of Changteh goes at once to Yunchow, and his place is filled by the Commissioner, who has been here for several months engaged in repairing the levee and city wall. A house tax, amounting to one-fourth of the year's rent, was assessed to meet the expense of patching the wall. The city people considered this rather severe, but the good will of the country people was obtained when their taxes were remitted on account of the destruction made by the flood last year.

Official Hospitality.

The Chihhsien has been given the Chihlichow rank, and he recently had the foreign gentlemen take tiffin with him. Necessity is often the mother of invention, so with a sheet for a table cloth and new handkerchiefs for napkins, and chinaware and cutlery from one of the missions, we were prepared to enjoy a Chinese bill of fare served in a Western way.

Steam Launch.

The first one for this season belongs to the Kweichow Mining Company. They are to tow barges between here and Shasi. During high water they will likely be able to run above here as far as Tao-yuenhsien.

Open Port.

So far as we can learn the thoughts of the people they will welcome the date when it is decided to open this city.

PAOTINGFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

21st May.

Shunte.

Reliable reports of affairs in the district of Shunte are thus far obtained with difficulty. The following I have taken down from the narrative of a young Chinese who was present when the Taotai of Taiming reported his own experiences to the missionary with whom this man works. The Hsien city of Weihsien lies just outside the district of Shunte. About 20 li south of the city is a town protected by an earth wall. The name of the town I have not succeeded thus far in learning. Some time since, perhaps two months, a band of men, on their way to some place to be enrolled as soldiers, were set upon by the natives of this town, captured and killed. So far as my informant knew, this was intended to be an act of open rebellion against the Government. At all events, soldiers were soon ordered from Chengtingfu, Shuntetu and Taimingfu. To prepare for the inevitable contest, the people sent away in all four directions the women and children and gathered into the town, men from outside, making up their number to something over one thousand. They are said to have received a few cannon. At all events they fired at the soldiers as they approached and killed not a few. But the soldiers succeeded in cutting through the wall after which fight-

ing is said to have ceased and a massacre to have begun. A few escaped, but most were killed. The totals according to the Taotai are over 200 soldiers and over 1,000 villagers.

The Murder of a French Priest.

A half-day's journey to the north-west of Wehsien lies the Hsien city of Kwangtung. Somewhere, not far from this city or possibly in it, a French priest lived by the name of Lo. Some of his native converts have, according to the reports of their enemies, made themselves exceedingly obnoxious to the latter by intruding upon a rain-procession, breaking the dragon effigy; also destroying the images in the dragon temple and in general acting with far more zeal than discretion.

The non-Christians retaliated in kind, captured the priest with his attendants as they were travelling in the district, and killed them all. They are said to have also killed many converts in that region.

Zeal without Knowledge.

Thus far I cannot learn that there has been in this place any conflict between the people and the soldiers. The former have asserted that they had no quarrel with the latter, their only grievance being with the converts who had dared to attack their gods. So long as they hold to this position, they are sure to appeal to very general sympathy. There is a strong temptation upon the missionary to do a wide work and to baptize freely. If he can do this and at the same time make a strong moral impression upon his converts, well and good. But if his zeal is chiefly concerned with ceremonies so that his attention is withdrawn from the steady inculcation of righteousness, then no one need be surprised if disaster be the outcome, as in the above instance. As to these symptoms of rebellion against the Government, which reappear so frequently, have we not the right to hope that this same Government will seriously inquire into the cause and learn from the modern world its remedy?

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26th May.

An Energetic Governor.

Prince Su, since his appointment to the Governorship of the city with charge of the policing and road-making, has not wasted any time in taking up his duties. Already he has placarded Peking with proclamations announcing that the troubles in Jehol and the south-west of the province are all settled, and warning the people to cease from retailing idle rumours or discussing Government affairs. He has also detailed a number of policemen, in plain clothes, to frequent the teashops and other places of public resort, with instructions to arrest all those who disregard his warning. Two of these worthies, apparently with the idea of bringing their services to the notice of their superiors, entered a teashop, and drawing two respectable men into conversation about government matters, forthwith arrested them and hauled them off to the police station. This incident getting rumoured abroad, all the teashops and eating houses have put notices up warning their customers against being drawn into conversation on political matters. This is done, not so much for the sake of their customers, as they are liable, on an arrest taking place on their premises, to be unmercifully fleeced by the rapacious yamen runners.

The Police Force.

I hear that the Prince has decided to recognise the police force, but seems in some doubt how to proceed, being overwhelmed and somewhat confused by the

countless suggestions poured upon him by his friends. He appears to hold at stated intervals a sort of levee of would-be experts, who in their own estimation are quite capable of advising him on all and every subject. One budding youth, who spent a few months in America and professes to have thoroughly studied municipal affairs in that country, advises a police administration similar to that of New York. Doubtless this youth, while in America, proved an apt pupil of the Tammany Boss Croker, and fancies that the Tammany tactics, if transplanted to Peking, would find a congenial soil.

The Troubles in South-West

Chihli.

The people in Peking are sceptical of Prince Su's proclamation announcing the settlement of the troubles in the south-west of the province. They say that Yuan Shih-k'ai's troops have killed and looted a great many people, but very few of them were rebels. The real rebels are still at large, clearing off as soon as Yuan's troops put in an appearance, and turning up in some other unexpected quarter something after the manner of the Boers. They have set fire to a temporary bridge on the railway, to the south of Chingtingfu, and scared the railway employees there.

The Influence of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Yuan holds his position from the fact that his services are indispensable, and any failure or mistake on his part might be serious for him, and give his many enemies a powerful lever to oust him from his position. Some time ago a memorial was sent in to the Throne denouncing him, in which amongst other things occurred the phrase, 心不可測—"his heart cannot be fathomed," which in plain language means that he has designs on the Throne. The memorial was shown by the Empress Dowager to Yung Lu, who declared the whole thing nonsense and there for the time being the matter dropped; lately, however, several other similar memorials have been sent in, and there are indications that his influence with the Court and with Yung Lu who has been his standby all along, is weakening. Probably his pro-Japanese tendencies have something to do with this.

Probable Mischief.

It is reported that Prince Tuan, Duke Lan, and Tung Fu-hsiang are in the neighbourhood of Kueichuacheng brewing mischief. I cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but the present time would seem favourable for the Foreign Ministers, before handing over the Tientsin native city and withdrawing their troops, to demand information as to the exact whereabouts of these gentlemen. It is said that Yung Lu, although conversant with their movements and schemes, keeps silent and does nothing. No one has benefited more by the late troubles than Yung Lu, and probably this is his way of showing his gratitude to them. He is waxing fatter and fatter each day. No official dare visit the city without paying toll to him. His gatekeeper and underlings too are notorious for the amount of the bribes they demand from the provincial official who wishes to pay his respects to their master.

The Opium Trade.

An agent of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. has been in Peking for some time doing his best to get a monopoly of the opium trade in China. The firm offered to pay eighteen million taels per year for this privilege. Prince Ching favoured the idea, but the two Yangtze Viceroys and Yuan Shih-k'ai put a damper on the scheme. Why does not some firm make a bid to run the whole Government?

Probably they would find Prince Ching quite willing to accept the bid for a consideration.

TAIYUANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

21st May.

The process of reconstructing the social order is going on apace in Shansi, and at present we have Dr. Richard and the Rev. Moir Duncan here arranging with the Governor and the other officials for the education of the literati in Western sciences. It is as yet premature to speak of the conclusions at which the consulting parties are likely to arrive, but so far Dr. Richard and his colleagues have been received exceedingly well, and there is every reason to hope that when the final arrangements are made they will be found to be exceedingly satisfactory. Dr. Richard and party are occupying a kungkuan not far from the north gate, and a couple of soldiers stand as sentries at the door. They have been entertained by the Governor, and when they called at the Governor's yamen were received with every mark of respect.

The High Commissioner Yi Ko

remained here for some weeks, but has now gone northward to organise the government of the district north of Shansi, Shensi, and Kansuh. In course of time this may form another province and be included within China proper.

The Insurrection in South-west Chihli.

Alarming rumours are being circulated with regard to the insurrection in south-west Chihli, but accurate reports are very difficult to get hold of. One thing is certain, and that is, that H.E. Tsên Futai has sent a body of cavalry and foot-soldiers to guard the passes. Meantime all is quiet enough in Shansi.

Need of Rain.

There is said to be rain enough in some places in Shansi, but we get very little in this district. The sky is often dark with clouds, but they contain no water, nothing but masses of dust raised by the incessant winds. Life indoors or out of doors is becoming intolerable. The dust penetrates everywhere and is no sooner removed than it accumulates again immediately. More serious still is the prospect of failure in the wheat crop. In the district of Taiyuanhsien, where extensive irrigation is carried on, the country looks delightful, and the young wheat is in the blade and is most promising, but the water in the Fen river is only a few inches deep, and unless rain falls speedily, there will be no water at all. The prospect is by no means encouraging.

A Stray Letter.

The other day the Post Office officials showed me a letter and asked if I knew for whom it was intended. It came from somewhere in Austria and was addressed to "Mr. Ebenezer Scrooge." I replied that I did not think the gentleman was to be found in Shansi, and they had better return the letter to the sender. I shall expect soon to see an epistle directed to Marley's ghost.

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TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30th May.

Unsatisfactory State of Business.

Ever since the troubles of 1900 business has been very much disorganised, and carried on at a great disadvantage. The different kinds of currency, and the different rates of exchange and the almost daily fluctuations in the rate, made business very little other than a lottery. There were different dollars in circulation, which brought different values in copper cash. Then for the dollar, a different number of cash was given according as it exchanged for one kind or for another. If it was worth something over 1,500 (750) good cash it would bring about 3,300 "little" cash, such as now abound here, but are of no value outside of this place, being the miserable stuff with which the good is adulterated more or less in ordinary times. At the same time bills were issued by the cash shops of the value of about 2,300 for the dollar. When it came to the larger business operations which pertain to an extensive business and large transactions, such as importing and exporting, matters were not much better. For some time silver has apparently been very scarce. Business was done largely by orders by one firm on another, and these again passed on and on till they ran their race, and some accommodation was reached. But to get real silver was a difficult matter. It cost as much sometimes as 180 taels premium to get an actual 1,000 taels of silver in hand. It was not to be had. And it is not easy to know just where the trouble is, but it has existed for months, with no satisfactory explanation attainable. Now it has reached an acute stage, and the Canton merchants have "struck," and are doing no business, save that which is local and can be done in dollars. Even this line is not without its difficulties for the small tradesman—probably for all. Some weeks ago the dollar could be bought at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for 68 parts of a tael. Now it is quoted in the daily paper—has been for some days—as selling at 715; but this does not satisfy the bank, which demands 717 and 718, while in the open market among the Chinese each one appears to fix his own rate. It is time some steps were taken to improve the money market and business conditions in general.

This was Decoration Day,

and quite a number of the men from the Monocacy came up from Tangku to place wreaths on the graves of their comrades who have been struck down by disease or other causes in this port since it was first opened. A brief but very appropriate service was held in the cemetery, after which all assembled at the U. S. Consulate and listened to a very interesting address from Dr. A. H. Smith, indicating some of the obligations of the American in view of his great blessings and privileges. The men were then entertained at dinner by their friends at the house of Mr. C. F. Gammon, having had an enjoyable outing. The weather continues dry and hot, with much wind and dust.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

WUSUEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5th June.

Lottery News.

The question of the compulsory purchase of lottery tickets seems to be settled. In two or three hsien here, the mandarins are giving the option of taking tickets or of paying increased taxes. The Christians are thus able to pay increased taxes and not offend their consciences. An enterprising gentleman was going around a neighbouring hsien a few days back, selling tickets. He claimed to have some authority. Alas! for the purchasers, for the tickets were for the drawing that took place a month back!

Reminiscences of the Great Rebellion.

But the lottery question has taken a back seat for some days past. Rebellion is the topic that attracts attention in the tea-shops. The movements of missionaries are regarded by not a few shopkeepers as storm-signals. A party of three adults and three children, with much baggage and servants, on the way to Kuling, caused not a little commotion. Rumour had it that they had fled from the interior with their things from some unknown rebels. There is undoubtedly a good deal of talk of coming in, but none to whom I have spoken had any authentic information of the many rebellions that there are in the Empire. One reminiscence of the Taiping rebellion is worth noting. I having often wondered why there are two "Sze" Mandarins in Wusueh, as well as the Erhu, who controls riverine matters. I find that it is one of the fruits of the Great Rebellion. When that rebellion began there was a mandarin at Lungping, 20 miles above Kiukiang. That town was then the centre for trade, and rumour has it that in those days Kiukiang was nothing! But for the rebellion letters would probably now be addressed "Kiukiang, via Lungping." And there was a mandarin at Makou, forty miles further up the river. Makou now consists of a row of tumble-down houses. In between the two was the village of Wusueh. When the rebels came, Lungping and Makou were given to the flames and the mandarins fled to Wusueh. Wusueh, be it said, was under the Makou Sze. When the pacification began, Lungping did not revive, but Wusueh grew into a town. The Makou Sze went back to his ruined yamen, but the Lungping Sze rented a house in Wusueh. One night there was a great robbery in the town. The next morning the sufferers petitioned the Lungping Sze to help. He referred them to the Makou Sze miles away. They were indignant, and it so stirred up the people that the mandarin received an ultimatum—he could either help the Wusueh people in their affairs or go back to Lungping. He elected to do the former. Then the Makou Sze, finding that none came to him in his remoteness, moved to Wusueh too, and to this day both are here.

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste, products, and if these be not eliminated but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 24th May.

Shanghai folk who intend to come to Japan this year, or during the Osaka Exhibition (or "Exposition" as they call it *à l'Américaine*) next year, might profitably read, mark, and inwardly digest statistics of the money spent by foreigners in this country, which have lately been published by an Osaka paper. From these statistics it appears that every foreigner who landed at Yokohama during the past few years, and remained at least five weeks in the country, spent on an average 2,000 yen in that time: 1,050 yen for hotel and travelling expenses (30 yen per day); 750 yen for purchases; and 200 yen for miscellaneous expenses. At Kobe and Nagasaki one can stay five weeks for about 1,600 yen—I need not tell Shanghai people who have been in Japan that Obama and Unzen are not half so dear as Miyaooshita, Karuizawa, Hakone, Nikko, or Chuzenji—but the rates at Osaka next year will, it is expected, be higher than anything previously chronicled.

The Troubles of Greatness.

The Imperial family is not a little troubled by lunatics. About a year ago, one of them (threw his wooden clog at the Empress's carriage, because he fancied that he was an Imperial personage himself and was being unjustly kept out of his rights. Some time after, the Palace guards, who watch every entrance with such care that a mosquito could scarcely get in unobserved, were surprised one morning to see a Japanese seated on the roof of the Palace gazing fixedly at the heavens overhead. Of course he, too, was a lunatic, and had got into the grounds by the exercise of that ingenuity for which lunatics are famous all over the world.

The latest instance on record occurred only a few days ago. As the Empress was returning from a visit to the Peers' School an old man rushed towards her carriage and attempted to present to her a petition which he had neatly inserted in a slit at the end of a bamboo stick. The man was a farmer from the country, and he wanted the Empress to give him 20,000 yen. He is now in a lunatic asylum.

Japan and Her Neighbours.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement has led Japanese commercial men to take a good deal of interest in China and Korea. Mr. Chen, the Kobe capitalist, who lately bought a spinning mill in Shanghai, thinks that he has done a very wise thing; and is now engaging Japanese operatives to take with him to China. The Chinese "hands" he finds to be too thick-skulled and destructive. Then there is the Hunan S. S. Company, one-fifth of the total number of whose shares, that is, 6,000 shares, representing a value of 300,000 yen—will be taken up by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Optimistic Japanese.

About all these Chinese enterprises of theirs the Japanese are remarkably outspoken and optimistic.

Mr. R. Shiraiwa, President of the Daito Steamship Company and one of the promoters of the Hunan S. S. Company, says that Tsai Nai-huang, Chief of the Foreign Bureau in Hunan Province and Governor of Changsha, told him when passing through Shanghai very lately, on his way to Peking, that not only the officials of Hunan, but also the general public were very much satisfied at the establishment of the Hunan S. S. Company, "on account of the fact that the enterprise was undertaken by the Japanese, who had been so very friendly to the Chinese and who were interested in

China to a far greater extent than any other foreign nation."

Mr. Shiraiwa utilises the same opportunity to remark that the people of Hunan Province are making wonderful progress, owing to the influence of the above-mentioned Tsai; and he adds that the new steamship company will be opened by September of this year.

I need only mention in this connection Mr. Dogura's coal-mining enterprise at Wuhu, and Japan's intention to exploit, if possible, the valuable Taya mine. The Government Iron Works has made a contract with this mine, and the Japanese say that their business capacity and scientific ability, as displayed in the Office of the Iron Works at Taya, have very much impressed the Chinese in their favour and inspired the whole Yangtze Valley with confidence in the star of Dai-Nippon.

The Cautious Chinaman.

It seems, however, that John Chinaman is not quite so enthusiastic as the Japanese, who have undoubtedly sustained a little check in connection with the negotiations conducted by Mr. Z. Yasuda with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung for the purchase of four mills in Wuchang belonging to the latter. The Southern Viceroy is said to have proposed to borrow 600,000 taels from the Japanese capitalist, without any interest, for the period of twenty-three years. He offered Mr. Yasuda in return the use of the mills, but he wanted him to pay rent for the use of the machines. Mr. Yasuda, on his side, suggested that he should invest one million yen in the business, which should be run jointly by Chang Chih-tung and himself, on the understanding that not only the profits but also the losses—if there were losses—should be divided between the two parties.

According to the Peking correspondent of the "Tokio Asahi," Wang Wen-shao sent a dispatch to Viceroy Chang at this juncture advising him not to sell his mills to the Japanese. Wang said that he had always been very pleased with the Viceroy's eagerness to develop the commerce and industry of his native land, but that, taking into consideration the future interests of the Chinese Empire as a whole, he could not approve of the sale of the mills to Mr. Yasuda. He therefore advised the Viceroy to decline Mr. Yasuda's offers, whatever they might be.

Whether on account of this alleged communication or not, the Viceroy and Mr. Yasuda failed to come to an agreement, and the negotiations have been broken off. Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, has been asked to look after the interests of Mr. Yasuda if the negotiations are re-opened.

The Hypothetic Bank.

In the meantime the Kangyo Ginko (Japanese Hypothetic Bank) is anxiously casting its eyes around China to see in what Chinese industry it can invest its capital; and on the occasion of Viceroy Chang's negotiations with Mr. Yasuda it is said to have even proposed to lend the Viceroy the sum of 600,000 taels for twenty years, at the modest interest of seven per cent per annum.

New Cargo Company in Tientsin.

This eagerness of Japanese to lend money to China at a time when they themselves seem to need money more than the Chinese, is the rule, not the exception. The Japanese Shippers' Alliance is now, in combination, it is alleged, with an Englishman in Kobe, the latter subscribing half the capital, about to establish a cargo company at Tientsin. The idea originated at the conference of the above-mentioned Alliance held in Osaka last month, and the Japanese are particularly keen on it because precedence is given, they allege, by the present company at Tientsin to American and European ships in the shifting of cargo, with the result that Japanese

ships are said to lose a good deal. Those who know the character of the Japanese need not be told that this serious allegation against the Tientsin cargo company has caused the scheme in question to be enthusiastically supported and quickly brought into practical shape.

Ordered to China.

It is in connection with these shipping matters that Mr. Takuzo Hiraga has just been ordered by the Government to proceed to Hankow. He has probably reached his destination by this.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hongkong, 31st May.

A week of dulness and of damp. It has rained with unflinching regularity every day this week more or less and principally more, the total volume being very considerable and placing the adequacy water storage beyond all further doubt for the next six months. But the welcoming daily downpour is becoming just the least bit monotonous. Man is never quite content!

Official Changes.

I was wrong in my supposition that Mr. Messer would be appointed acting Registrar General; Mr. Hallifax has been appointed to the post. Mr. Hallifax has hitherto spent most of his time in the New Territory, and I suppose it was thought right that he should get a chance. I am very glad to learn that Mr. F. J. Badeley, who acted for Mr. May whilst absent, has now been appointed to succeed him as Capt. Supt. of Police. Mr. Badeley is a zealous and efficient head of the Police and very popular with the Force.

I note that Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Police Magistrate, who has now for some time been acting as Puisne Judge, will sail for England in June on leave of absence. I presume the new Attorney General is expected by then, and Mr. Wise will return to the Bench.

The Late Lord Pauncefoot

The Chief Justice, the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, before commencing the business of the Supreme Court the other day made reference to the death of Lord Pauncefoot, who held the post of Attorney General in Hongkong from 1869 to 1873, during which time he twice acted as Chief Justice. Whilst these remarks were being uttered all in Court stood as a mark of respect, after which the business of the day was proceeded with.

The Vacancies on the Legislative Council.

Meetings of the Justices of the Peace and the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held, I believe, at different hours, but on same afternoon at the City Hall on the 5th June to nominate representatives to the Legislative Council in place of Messrs. C. P. Chater and F. H. Whitehead respectively.

Death of Mr. David Gillies.

A telegram was received on the morning of the 28th inst. by Mr. Victor Deacon (of the firm of Messrs Deacon and Hastings) to the effect that Mr. David Gillies, late manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., died in Glasgow on the evening of the 27th inst. Mr. Gillies only left here on the 2nd of April last and he was then apparently in good health, and it was hoped he would long enjoy his ease in the old country, but he was known to have a weak heart, and the excitement may have proved too much for him.

Another Quai.

As the Hon F. H. Whitehead is the President of the St. Andrew's Society, it is only natural that, following the custom established, the members should wish to present him with a silver quai on the eve of his departure for England. This will make the fourth quai presented this year. It will have to be sent after the recipient as his departure is timed too quickly to allow of the article being manufactured before he leaves.

Another Departure.

The steamer China, bound for San Francisco, which left here to-day, took among her passengers Dr. and Mrs. Hartigan and their daughter. Dr. Hartigan is the senior medical practitioner in the Colony, and has for the past twenty years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, succeeding Dr. O'Brien, and subsequently having for partners, Dr. Manson, Dr. Cantlie, and Dr. Cowie. He has now finally retired from practice, and leaves it in the hands of Drs. Hedman and Rennie, his present partners. Dr. Hartigan's cheery presence will be much missed. For some time he was a member of the Sanitary Board, and contributed much life to the discussions of that body, retiring at length from it because the Government and its officials nullified, in his opinion, its decisions and rejected its advice. Dr. Hartigan was an authority on sanitary matters, and soon tired of making suggestions which were vetoed either because of expense or because a member of the Government thought he knew better or objected to criticism. And our good medico was not patient under rebuff. A large gathering of friends assembled at Statue Wharf to see the last of their doctor and wish him *bon voyage*.

Coronation Celebration Fund.

Subscriptions to the Fund for celebrating the King's Coronation have been sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to the amount of \$17,345.00. This is the first list, and the Chinese contributions have yet to come in.

The China Light and Power Co. Ltd.

The first Annual Meeting of this Company was held at Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co's offices, when the attendance was limited. The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said that there was a shortage of \$7,379.23 as the result of the year's working. He did not consider this unsatisfactory, and then proceeded to give his reasons. When they took over the concern it was in a state of neglect and confusion, but they had now got it into good working order, had added to the machinery and plant, and had enormously increased the number of electric installations at Canton, where the light was all the time growing in favour. At Kowloon progress had been slow, owing to the procrastination of their contractor, but it was now getting near to completion and they hoped in three months' time to have the machinery all installed and the works running. The report and accounts were passed unanimously and the other formal business transacted.

A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd.

The Annual Meeting of shareholders of this Company took place yesterday. The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, drew attention to the fact that the total value of their stocks-in-trade had increased by \$149,484.42, and as the goods had been imported at better rates of exchange than had prevailed as yet this year the full stocks would enable them to reduce imports this year and not lose by the low exchange. He also mentioned that they had pur-

chased properties at Manila and Iloilo for offices, but owing to the unsettled condition of the latter place they had decided not to build there and were negotiating for the resale of the property. The fall in exchange had considerably affected the Company both by increasing expenses and by lessening profits, but they had raised prices in some cases and hoped to make up for exchange losses by doing a larger business. The report and accounts were passed, and the election of Mr. J. H. Lewis to the Board confirmed.

A Pony Gored.

While a pony belonging to Lieut. Lloyd, R.W.F., was being exercised to the Shaukiwan Road, it was attacked by one of two water-buffaloes which were being driven along the road by two Chinese and terribly gored, necessitating its being shot. The pony was valued at \$800.

Naval Movements.

These are hardly worth recording this week. There have been no arrivals, and the only departures were those of the German gunboat Tiger on the 26th inst. for Canton, and of the American gunboat Vicksburg on the 29th inst. for Manila.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd May.

Coronation Preparations.

Considerable further progress has been made with the Coronation preparations. A state visit by their Majesties to the City, with a service at St. Paul's Cathedral and a luncheon at the Guildhall, has now been arranged for Thursday, July 3rd; the King's dinner to the poor of London was fixed some time ago for July 5th; there is to be a great garden party at Windsor Castle on the previous Monday, June 30th; and no doubt other events will fill in the intervening days, so that the celebrations will extend over the whole week following that in which the actual Coronation takes place. Everywhere the preparations for local observances are going on to a big scale. The bonfires promise to be much more numerous than on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee; and altogether the popular rejoicings will be on a scale eclipsing everything that has ever been seen even by generations which have helped to celebrate two jubilees of a great Queen. The prices for seats to view the great procession are decidedly higher than they were in 1897, the only part of the route where there is any chance of obtaining a seat at a moderate price being on the south side of the water, where there are plenty of seats on stands still to be had at a guinea a piece. The route is so long that a careful calculation has shown that the procession may easily be seen by at least two and a half million people without crowding or discomfort, if only they will distribute themselves evenly. Unfortunately, however, there are favourite spots to which people are sure to throng, while other parts of the route are left half empty. Precautions will, however, be taken by the barricading of bridges and streets to prevent such accidents as those which occurred when the C.I.V.'s came home.

The Shipping Combine.

Although the newspapers have been filled with statements about the great Atlantic Shipping Trust, the "Navigation Syndicate," as it terms itself, it is very difficult even now to arrive at a true appreciation of its scope and purpose. A debate which took place on the subject in the House of Commons last night has, however, set the more extravagant fears at rest. Mr. Balfour was able to state to

the House that the Government have been informed in confidence of the details of the scheme, and although he was bound to respect this confidence he was able to assure the House that there is no immediate fear of our Atlantic fleet being transferred to the American flag or of the subsidised liners being unavailable for our use as armed cruisers in case of war. The arrangement under which the fast cruisers receive their subsidies holds good for another three years. During this time they will of course be kept to their bargain. On the commercial aspect of the question there was a very wide difference of opinion. In spite of the plea of welcome to which the "Times" gave utterance when it first announced the scheme, most people regard these great American trusts as a serious menace to British commerce. Lord Charles Beresford, who has just returned to the House as member for Woolwich, suggested as one means of meeting this particular combination the subsidising of a line of steamers between Great Britain and Canada; but the general opinion is that any attempt by Government to interfere with these commercial "combines" would do more harm than good. Perhaps the most sensible view was that taken by Mr. Allan of Gateshead. Seeing that about four-fifths of the freight revenue of the North Atlantic comes from the United States, and that three-fourths of the first-class passengers are Americans, the United States are bound sooner or later to have a great Atlantic fleet, and from our point of view it is better that they should buy them from us than build them themselves.

Two-penny Cheques.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has brought on himself the derision of the whole nation by his new proposal with regard to the two-penny stamp duty on cheques. When he made the proposal on Budget night it was pointed out that the tax would be a heavy charge on the innumerable cheques which now-a-days are drawn in payment of very small accounts. Sir Michael admitted the force of the objection and has agreed to remit the extra penny on the case of all cheques for amounts under two pounds. But he insists that we shall first pay the extra penny and then get it back through the post-office. The banks are to be compelled to return us our cashed cheques, and we are to take them to the nearest or some other post-office and get pennies for them. The inconveniences of such a system, especially in small towns where the residents object to the postmaster, who is also a shopkeeper, knowing all their business, are so obvious that one cannot imagine how anybody can have persuaded Sir Michael to father such a scheme. The only newspaper which supports it is the "Times," which defends it with a warmth that has led to the suggestion that the proposal must have originated in the office of that journal. Sir Michael was made very wrath by a facetious suggestion that the cashed cheques should themselves be used as penny stamps; but he will certainly have to withdraw his proposal. Even if everybody has to keep two cheque books at hand, one with penny stamps and one with two-penny, that will be far less inconvenient.

"The Article Club."

The first of a series of libel actions against Mr. Labouchere arising out of some criticisms of the Article Club which appeared recently in "Truth" has been adjusted with divided honours, and the second which promises to be the most interesting has been entered upon. The tour to our manufacturing centres made last year by the Chinese Ambassador under the auspices of the Article Club will no doubt be fresh in the minds of your readers. Sir Chih Chen has himself since

then withdrawn from the Club because he saw reason to object to the manner in which they exploited him. The Club is the creation of Mr. Lawrence Cowen—or more properly Cohen—whose literary pseudonym is "Lesser Columbus." He and his brother run a commercial newspaper, and the Club consists in the main of commercial men who have received a puffing notice in that paper and who have paid some £300 for advertisements in it. It is supposed to include only one representative of a particular trade or manufacture. "A finer dodge for enlarging an advertising connection," says "Truth," "no newspaper man ever invented, and the astute Cowen seems to have worked it for all it was worth." He has certainly got an amazing number of men of high position, including Lord Strathearn, Lord Jersey, Lord Suffield, some of the Agents-General of the Colonies, and the Chinese Ambassador to lend themselves to his scheme; and among the commercial men are representatives of some of the leading firms in the kingdom. They are astute men of business, and they must surely have found that they receive from the Club advantages commensurate with the sums which they pour into Mr. Cowen's pockets; nor is there any imputation of dishonesty in connection with the Club. Still, it is a queer business, and everybody is looking forward with interest to Mr. Cowen's cross-examination. The first action was brought by Lord Suffield, the President of the Club; but after some very curious disclosures as to the methods of the Club and as to an attempted traffic in a title, the case has been withdrawn, Lord Suffield satisfying himself with a declaration that the articles in "Truth" were not intended to reflect in any way on his personal honour, integrity or veracity.

Earl Russell on Divorce Law.

There was a strange scene in the House of Lords last night when Earl Russell introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to divorce, marriage and legitimacy. In a house absolutely cold and unsympathetic the noble Earl, who has undergone a term of imprisonment for bigamy, expounded his views in a speech which is admitted even by those who most strongly condemn his opinions to have been extremely able. Briefly, Earl Russell's views are that any husband and wife should by mutual consent be able to obtain a divorce after living one year apart, and that a child born out of wedlock should be legitimised by the marriage of his parents, as is of course the case in many foreign countries. Incidentally too, the Bill would legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased husband's brother. Lord Russell's main argument was, of course, that there is no morality in compelling the victims of an unhappy marriage to live together. There was but one other speaker in the debate, and that was the Lord Chancellor, who condemned the Bill as un-Christian and moved its rejection, which was carried unanimously, Earl Russell not daring to challenge a division, probably because he could not have found a co-teller. Those who would condemn the noble Earl too severely may be reminded that there is this to be said in extenuation, that his views on matrimony are similar to those notoriously held and advocated by his parents, the late Lord and Lady Amberley.

9th May.

The Picture Season.

There ought to be some compensation now for the artists who have suffered so severely from the depressing influences of the past two years. With the war surely nearing its close, and with an enormous influx of wealthy Americans and other foreigners for the Coronation, the pictures at the exhibitions ought to find a ready sale. As regards the Royal Academy, however, it cannot be said to be rich in great subject

pictures. The average of excellence is perhaps higher than ever; and the show is rich in fine landscapes; but the artists who could succeed in subject pictures evidently find it much more profitable to devote themselves to portraiture. The average visitor to the Royal Academy complains more than ever this year, and is more than ever entitled to complain, that there are too many portraits; and he is scarcely consoled when the expert points out to him the masterly skill with which a very large proportion of the portraits are painted.

Great Portraits.

There is one portrait, too, which will attract more interest than any other picture at Burlington House. This is Mr. Luke Fildes' State portrait of King Edward VII. It is hardly necessary to describe the picture, for in a very little time it will doubtless be familiar to the whole world through reproductions in colours or in black-and-white. Being the work of Mr. Fildes and a work to which he has naturally devoted this utmost skill, there is of course much to admire in it. But our gorgeous trappings of Royalty do not lead themselves well to artistic treatment; and the likeness, though excellent in a sense, is not altogether satisfactory. To speak frankly, it is too flattering a portrait. The human side of the King is too greatly sacrificed to the portrayal of his regal dignity. His Majesty is fond of the good things of this life. He has a keen capacity for enjoyment, and he looks like a man who can enjoy himself. A portrait which ignores altogether this side of his character cannot be said to be that ideal portrait which reveals the character of the man. If one wishes to see how far the force of contrast can go he has only to walk a few steps and regard Mr. Shannon's portrait of Phil May. It is a life-like painting, but it is perhaps the most brutally frank portrait that was ever painted. The greatest portraits, however, both here and at the New Gallery, are those of Mr. Sargent, who has fully established his claim to rank with the greatest of modern portrait painters. Among them are three marvellously painted portrait groups: "The Misses Hunter," and "The Ladies Alexandra, Mary and Theo Acheson" at the Royal Academy, and "Children of A. Wertheimer" at the New; while a portrait of the Duchess of Portland will by some be admired more than any of them.

Subject Paintings and Landscapes.

Mr. Abbey has unfortunately given us nothing this year except a black-and-white. Sir Edward Poynter and Sir L. Alma Tadema have each contented themselves with exceedingly small canvasses. Sir Lawrence's only contribution besides a portrait is indeed exceedingly minute, but exquisite in workmanship. It is entitled "Caracalla" and represents the Emperor paying a visit to his famous baths. It has called forth a protest against the artist's fondness for choosing the most besotted and bestial of the Roman Emperors as the central figures in scenes of beauty and refinement. Sir Edward Poynter's principal work is a beautiful study of "Storm Nymphs." Mr. Frank Dicksee gives us a "Belle Dame Sans Merci," painted with his accustomed richness, but hardly so instinct with poetic feeling as some of his works. Mr. Orchardson contributes "The Borgia"—the infamous Cesare cynically regards a poisoned victim at the supper table; and the Hon. John Collier contributes one of the most strikingly dramatic pictures, with the title of "The Plague,"—a fair woman in costly raiment lying dead on the floor in the moonlight, while a man looks on in shrinking horror.

The Academy Banquet.

It was something of a disappointment to the Academicians that the King did not see his way to accept the invitation to their first banquet since his accession; but it is understood that he was desirous of giving

his son an opportunity of speaking on art at this historic banquet. And the Prince of Wales rose to the occasion. It is no loyal flattery to say that his was distinctly the most interesting speech of the gathering. He had something to tell his hosts of the growth of art in our colonies, which he had observed during his tour of last year, and he told it well. Unfortunately Lord Salisbury, who usually makes a very interesting speech on these occasions, was not present. There is no doubt that age is telling on the Premier, though there was no sign of declining power in the speech which he delivered to the Primrose League the other day. That the King has not lost his interest in the Royal Academy, was shown by his travelling all the way from Newmarket and back again last Thursday to see their exhibition. That was practically the only day he could see the pictures in comfort. All day Wednesday and Thursday morning were as usual devoted to the critics; Friday was Private View day, when the rooms are usually packed, so that only glimpses can be obtained of the pictures. Saturday was devoted to preparations for the Banquet, and on Monday the show opened to the public, who will crowd it for weeks to come.

Paris in London.

On Wednesday Mr. Imre Kiralfy's new show at Earl's Court was opened by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the French Ambassador. It takes the form this year of "Paris in London," and several attractions from the recent great Paris Exhibition have been brought over for the occasion. The biggest of these is the Palais du Costume, a magnificent show of costumes of all ages displayed on wax-work figures. One section is devoted to modern Parisian costumes, and these, supplied by the most prominent costumiers of the day, will be changed from week to week, so that ladies will have an unprecedented opportunity of studying to the best advantage the latest Paris costumes. Then there are "picturesque Paris," which is "Old London" transformed; a fine panorama of Paris; a Café Concert, at which famous Parisian artistes appear; a representation of the Moulin Rouge at which the dances will probably be somewhat modified; and a "spiral scenic way," in which by an ingenious device one is carried up into realistic mountain scenery. This last is somewhat on the principle of the spiral railway, which Mr. Kiralfy has just introduced to Wolverhampton. In this a miniature railway train whirls you up a spiral on the inner side of a skeleton tower, and down on the outer side. During the descent you feel every moment that the train must be whirled off the line into space, and the sensation is distinctly thrilling. This—an American invention—will doubtless find its way to London soon.

The Education Bill.

Last night the Education Bill passed its second reading by 402 votes against 165. The big majority is, of course, mainly due to the Irish Nationalists having thrown in their lot with the Government, the Roman Catholics and the Anglicans being at one in their distrust of undenominational education. That the Bill has been largely framed in the interest of the Church schools is not seriously denied; and the extreme section of the Nonconformists are so incensed that they threaten to refuse payment of the Education rate if the Bill is carried. At the same time, there are a number of Liberals who are so impressed with the necessity of entrusting primary, secondary, and technical education to a single authority—which is the main purpose of the Bill—that they are inclined to accept the measure and amend it in committee. There is a strong feeling, even among many Conservatives, against the proposal to abolish the School Boards in the County Boroughs; and easily as they

have passed the measure through this stage, the Government will have some serious opposition to meet in committee. It is very probable, however, that they will smooth the way of the Bill by making some concessions. Dr. Macnamara, who is an ex-teacher and ex-President of the National Union of teachers, has put forward a not unreasonable scheme by which all the smaller School Boards might be abolished and their powers handed over to the County Councils, while the County Borough School Boards should be retained in existence with extended powers. As to those who would like to see a really national system of education, most of them acknowledge that the extinction of the voluntary schools would be far too costly an operation, even if there were not other difficulties besides that of expense. And rate aid has become an absolute necessity if the voluntary schools are to be kept alive.

The King's Dinner

So many offers of assistance in connection with the King's dinner to the poor have been made and accepted that his Majesty's half-million guests will probably receive a feast and mementos of one kind and another amounting in value to twice the £30,000 which, in addition to the cost of the King's Cups, his Majesty is devoting to the celebration. The latest gift, made anonymously, is one of a gorgeous invitation card, which will require eight printings and will take six weeks to prepare. It has been suggested that the money which this will cost might be spent in a way which would more substantially benefit the poor guests; but those who are in urgent need of money will no doubt be able to dispose of their tickets at a very fair price to collectors of Coronation mementoes.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd May.

The General Elections.

The process of electing Parliamentary representatives, which was carried out in France on Sunday, after the usual interval of four years, is comparatively simple and inexpensive, especially in regard to its preliminaries. Every Frenchman not less than 21 years of age and not convicted of felony is entitled to vote. All he has to do is to present himself at the local mairie at the proper time, produce papers proving his identity and the length of time he has resided in the district, and claim his vote. A week or two later, he goes to the mairie again and is given an elector's card. These are all the formalities required; there are no revising barristers' courts, no property or lodger votes, and no squabbles over qualifications. Rent receipts and birth certificates take the place of all this costly machinery. On the polling day—always Sunday, so as to give the greatest number of electors time to take part in the operation,—the voter simply shows his card to the presiding officer, and, when it has been checked and a corner torn off, he drops his paper, which may be either printed or written and of any shape or size, into the box. Should no candidate obtain a clear majority of all the votes polled, the election is repeated a fortnight later, when the greatest number wins the day, as in England.

The elections passed off, on the whole, very quietly. There were a few local disturbances, but nothing at all resembling a riot occurred. And in Paris it was difficult to discover the least sign of anything unusual going on, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the voting stations. The result of the day's polling was highly satisfactory, though slightly puzzling to the uninitiated. All parties were

very pleased, or professed to be. The supporters of the Government claimed that its majority had been increased by about twenty, while the opposition papers proclaimed in exultant tones that M. Waldeck Rousseau's days of power were numbered, that the electors had awakened to a sense of the iniquities perpetrated by the most tyrannous and infamous government of modern times, and so on. The "ins" produced columns of figures showing that their candidates had obtained nearly two million more votes than those of the "outs," and the latter were equally prolific in statistics proving that the boot was on the other leg. This slight discrepancy was due to the doubtful political hue of many of the new members, and as each side claimed these unknown quantities for its own, the calculations were necessarily out of harmony, and no one can say with any approach to certainty what the net result of the day's polling was. In a general way, however, it may be said that things are left very much as they were before. The Nationalists were successful in Paris, which is always more or less "agin the Government," but failed to make any impression in the provinces. The Socialists lost ground in the capital and gained it in the country. The Conservatives neither went backwards nor forwards. The moderate Republicans were the chief sufferers. About twenty per cent of the elections were inconclusive, necessitating a second ballot to-morrow week (11th May).

In one sense the voting was unfavourable to the Government. M. Milleraud, the Socialist Minister for Commerce, who has many rivals and enemies in his own party, did very badly in his Paris constituency and may lose his seat to a Nationalist. M. Leygues, Minister for Public Instruction and M. Waldeck Rousseau's understudy at the Ministry for the Interior, is in an equally precarious position at Villeneuve-sur-Lot. M. Brisson, the veteran Radical leader, who has been one of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's strongest supporters, was another victim of the inconstancy of Paris, but a safe seat has been found for him elsewhere. The defeat of MM. Milleraud and Leygues would considerably weaken the Government, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau, usually the most reticent of politicians, has confided to a friend (for publication) certain views which seem to indicate an intention to retire. The Premier said that the first ballot had shown that the electors were still firmly attached to the Republic, he felt quite at ease as to the course he should take. M. Waldeck-Rousseau certainly does not hold office for its own sake, and it would not be at all surprising if he were to resign when the new Chamber meets. He has brought his country safely through a very serious crisis, he has achieved his ambition of passing the Associations Act and remaining at the head of affairs longer than any other Premier in the history of the third Republic, he has made the biggest political reputation in France, and he has everything to lose and nothing to gain by remaining in office. If he withdraws, we shall probably begin another era of Cabinet crises and sudden ups and downs, there being no other strong man to take his place.

Salon Pictures.

The annual Paris Salon has at length been completed by the opening of the Society of French Artists' exhibition. From the ordinary visitor's point of view, it is distinctly superior to the National Society's show, inaugurated a week earlier. The adherents of that body are a little too superior and too apt to appeal only to the technician. They aim at effects and do not seem to care very

much whether they are understood or not. The Society of French Artists pays more attention to subjects, has its eyes open to what is going on in the world, and does not disdain to illustrate history. Nine out of ten visitors will certainly be better satisfied if they enter the Grand Palais by the Avenue Nicolas II than by the Avenue d'Antin.

Military and historical subjects have attracted quite a considerable number of exhibitors. M. Detaille sends two large canvasses, "Enrolling volunteers on the Pont Neuf in 1792," and "Return of troops from Poland, 1870;" the one full of youthful enthusiasm, the other grave and sedate. They might have been called "Hope" and "Reality." They are not only very clever reconstitutions of scenes from the stirring past but are full of human interest. One of the most striking of the battle paintings is M. François Flameng's "Eylau." It is really a portrait, many years after the event, of Murat, but instead of placing his hero in a dignified attitude and spotless uniform, with one hand pointing to the smoke of a distant conflict, as the painter of military celebrities used to do, M. Flameng shows him charging at the head of his cavalry and shouting with all his might, as a leader might be expected to do under such circumstances. "The Night after Waterloo," by M. Arus, is less convincing and smacks of invention pure and simple. "Mars-la-Tour" by M. Bloch relates the capture of the only German flag taken by the French during the war of 1870-71. This feat was accomplished, curiously enough, by a non-combatant, Paymaster Chabal, who dashed into the fray, attacked a German standard-bearer, wounded him and wrested his flag from him. The chief actor in the scene is still alive and the picture was painted under his supervision, but there is not much left of the trophy. Marshal Bazaine brought the pole and tassels back to France and they are now in the chapel of the Invalides, but no one knows what has become of the silk, except that some of the Marshal's staff officers cut it up and went into captivity, after the fall of Metz, with the fragments concealed about their persons. Mr. Scott sends two Transvaal War pictures, "Cronje's Surrender" and "The Passage of the Tugela," which induce the reflection that khaki may be all very well for fighting but it is no good for pictures. The battle painters of the future will clearly have to go back to the past.

There are quite a dozen good portraits. That of "Lord Savile," by M. Benjamin-Constant, is a remarkably fine work, quite worthy of the painter of England's queens. Only a great artist could have so well grasped and reproduced the characteristics of a modern Englishman of the upper class. M. Benjamin-Constant's portrait of M. de Blowitz, the well known Paris correspondent of the "Times," is almost equally good though in different vein. Still another type is shown in M. Bonnat's portrait of M. Cahen d'Anvers, the Jewish financier. "Madame Loubet," by M. Patricot, conveys the impression that the President's wife is a haughty and unapproachable dame, which is far from being the case. M. Chartran's portraits of Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt are less ceremonious but quite as cold. One of the best works of this class, "Lady Hickman," is by an English artist. Mr. Cope.

Among other notable paintings are M. Jean Paul Laurens, "Proclamation of the Republic in 1848" and "The Glorification of Colbert," this latter a tanistry design: a striking composition by M. Brouillet, "Renan meditating before the Parthenon," "Marriage of Charles VIII and Anne of Brittany," by M. Toudouze: "Never at Rest," by M. Gourse, a curious and original piece of symbolism; and

M. Fouqueray's "Algeciras," a vivid sketch of the deck of a man-of-war in action. Altogether, a good and interesting exhibition.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 29th of May, 1902, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (Chairman), S. A. Hardoon, R. Inglis, H. R. Kinnear, P. F. Lavers, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, and the Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted. *Wha Shing Road.*—The following correspondence in reference to the surrender of certain land for Road extension No. 21, Eastern District, is ordered for publication:—

Shanghai, 30th April, 1902.

B. C. LOT 2216

" " " 2174

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the conversations which have already passed between Mr. Godfrey of your Works Department and Shen Moi Peh and Yih Hong Dah, who are now requested by the Directors of the Wha Sing Cotton Spinning Mill Company to address you with regard to the proposed new road, No. 21 on the Municipal Plan of New Roads, as to the proper compensation to be paid to our clients for the portion of their land through which the proposed new road will pass.

Our clients purchased a portion of this land this year, so we are informed, and paid at the rate of 3,600 Taels a Mow. They are now willing to accept for their land, taken by the new road, Tls. 2,000 a Mow i.e. at the Municipal Assessment rate.

We send you a Plan herewith. That portion of the Plan coloured red shows where the road goes through our clients' land; the area of land which will be taken from our clients is about M. 4. 3. 1. 0. The portion shown on the Plan coloured green belongs to the Ewo Cotton Mill Co., Ltd.

As the land taken up by this proposed new road is so very much taken from our clients, they desire respectfully to express a wish that the road be called the Wha Sing Road, and the jetty at the Whampoa end of the road be called the Wha Sing Jetty.

There are also some requests they will prefer at a later stage—standards on the road for electric lighting, of their factory and also possibly a flying-bridge across the road from one part of the Wha Sing Factory to the other.

They have already applied for a building permit, and this is now in abeyance until the question of compensation for the road is fixed.

Our clients wish us to point out that it would be very convenient if the road-question having been settled, the Council will allow them to complete their building and get rid of their workmen before the road workmen are employed, so as to avoid all possible disturbances as between the different lots of workmen employed.

Yours faithfully,
STOKES AND PLATT.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 30th May, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to your letter of the 30th, April, I am directed to inform you that the arrangements for the

acquisition of land necessary for the construction of Road, No. 21, from the Yangtzepoo Road to the Whangpoo River, have now been satisfactorily completed, and I am therefore authorized by the Council to accept the terms proposed by you, on behalf of the Wha Shing Cotton Spinning Mill Company, to acquire from that Company that portion of the land scheduled ex B. C. Lots 2216 and 2174, at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow.

The total area thus transferable is 4m. 1f. 11. 0h., and the price therefore to be paid Tls. 8,220, which sum will be handed to you upon completion of the usual surrender deeds which will be forwarded as soon as possible for signature.

The Council approves of calling this road the Wha Shing Road and the jetty at the end thereof will be called the Wha Shing Road jetty.

The question raised by you in regard to the erection of a flying bridge across this road is left in the hands of the Municipal Engineer for arrangement with yourselves; the arrangements for standards for electrical lighting are also left for discussion and settlement in the same manner and the Council's present acceptance of your offer is made subject to satisfactory agreement on these points, a matter which, should, however, present no difficulty.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES & PLATT,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 21st May, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to enclosed plan of proposed road from Yangtzepoo Road to Whangpoo River, we are prepared to surrender the portion of our property marked red on said plan, provided that the Council pay us the sum of Tls. 550. (five hundred and fifty taels).

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General-Managers,
Ewo Cotton Spinning
& Weaving Co., Ltd.

The Secretary,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 30th May, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your offer to surrender for the sum of Tls. 550 that portion of your property marked red on the plan enclosed in your letter, ex Cadastral Lot 2460, required for road No. 21, scheduled to run from the Yangtzepoo Road to the Whangpoo River, measuring 0m. 1f. 11. 7h. in area.

The Council has decided that this road shall in future be known as the Wha Shing Road.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General-Managers,

Ewo Cotton Spinning and
Weaving Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Senior Consul Correspondence.—The following correspondence is ordered for publication:—

Council Room,

Shanghai, 23rd May, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Consular Body the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Special Meeting of Ratepayers on the 16th instant.

"That this meeting is satisfied with and approves the action of the Municipal

Council in regard to the matter now under discussion, and further desires to express an earnest hope that the Council will use its strongest efforts to prevent the arrest and forcible removal of native residents of the International Settlement beyond the limits of the Settlement without a preliminary enquiry at the Mixed Court of the International Settlement in all cases without any exception."

On behalf of the Council I have the honour to express the hope that the procedure herein referred to may commend itself to the Consular Body on general grounds of expediency and in the public interest. The Captain Superintendent of Police does not anticipate either difficulties or delay in maintaining a regular and uniform system, reciprocal under similar conditions with the French Settlement, and based on the general principle that the defendant in every case is liable to be tried in the first instance at the Court of the Settlement in which he is domiciled, leaving it to the discretion of that Court to send the case elsewhere whenever necessary or advisable. While admitting that some little time may be required to familiarise the Mixed Court Magistrate and their native staff with this fixity of procedure, the matter is one that will no doubt be readily adjusted with the co-operation of the Consular Body and the results to residents cannot fail to be of general benefit and convenience. As an instance of the insecurity and irregularity which exist in the absence of such recognised and uniform procedure, I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a statement made by a native, recently defendant in a civil suit at the French Mixed Court, supported by corroborative evidence. The facts speak for themselves.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GEO. BAYNE,
Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
U.S. Consul-General
and Senior Consul.
Statement.

14th May, 1902.

Wong Tsih-foo (王緝甫) native of Woosieh at present residing in Shanghai states:—

About 7 p. m. on the 1st instant Zung Soong-ching (程松卿) Compradore to Olivier & Co. No. 1, Foochow Road, and another man named Jing La-sun (秦榮生) came upstairs to my room in native hotel No. 278, Shantung Road. I was alone with my servant Sun Ah-doo (孫阿大) at the time. Zung Soong-ching asked me to accompany, and dine with him, at the Sing Ta Woo Quay restaurant (新太和館) in Ching-loong-ka. He said that he had a carriage at the door. We three came downstairs and went to the carriage. Three men whom I do not know were waiting outside and Zung Soong-ching told them to help me into the carriage. They did so. Zung and his companion then got in to beside me and we drove off. We went along the Shantung Road in the direction of the French Concession. This was the direction of the restaurant, and I suspected nothing until the carriage stopped at the entrance to the French Central Police Station. Two natives were waiting at this entrance. The mafao opened the carriage door. Then Zung and Jing got out and I followed. They then remarked. "It cannot now be helped, you are at the Police Station and must be locked up." Then the two men who were in waiting came behind me and I was ushered into a room in the Station, and told to wait there. A native Constable took charge of me. I heard Zung Soong-ching say to some one in the room opposite. "This is Wong Tsih-foo." Then I was searched and locked up. No one

told me, but I suspected that my detention was owing to a lawsuit which I had with Zung Soong-ching in connection with the sale of the Hung Chang Silk Filature. I do not know if any warrant was ever issued for my arrest. I never saw or heard of any. My imprisonment lasted until the 3rd instant, when I was bailed out by three friends who secured me to the amount of six thousand taels.

(Signed) 王緝甫

†
His mark.

Witness to signature

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Zee Ah-may (徐阿梅) native of Woosieh, proprietor of native hotel No. 278, Shantung Road states:—

At about 1 p. m. on the 1st instant, a man named Jing La-un (秦榮生) accompanied by three others whom I do not know came to my place. Jing told me that I was not to allow Wong Tsih-foo (王緝甫) to get away from my establishment. If I did, he said, I would be held responsible. Jing La-sun went away but the three men apparently remained to watch, as I saw them outside several times in course of the afternoon. I did not know of Wong's arrest until the next day.

(Signed) 徐阿梅

†
His mark.

Witness to signature,

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

May 14, 1902.

Sun Ah-doo (孫阿大) native of Woosieh servant to Wong Tsih-foo states.

I was in the room with my master at about 7 p. m. on the 1st of May when Zung Soong-ching (程松卿) and Jing La-sun (秦榮生) came in. I heard Jing say, that his carriage was at the door, and heard him ask my master to go with him to dinner at the Sing Ta Woo Quay restaurant (新太和館). I accompanied them to the carriage and saw it drive off. About an hour afterwards I went to the restaurant with my master's umbrella, and was told that he had never been there. I looked for him in vain until about 2 a. m. I got no news until about five hours afterwards. At that time I met Jing La-sun on the street. He told me that my master was in the French Police Station.

(Signed) 孫阿大

†
His mark.

Witness to signature,

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

14th May, 1902.

Consular Service, U. S. A.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1902.

Sir,—Replying to your 02/277 of May 23rd, 1902, submitting to the Consular Body a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Ratepayers held May 16th, 1902:—I am instructed by the Consular Body, unanimously, to reply, as required by Land Regulation 15, as follows:—

The Consular Body cannot concur with that part of the Resolution expressing satisfaction with and approval of the action of the Municipal Council in refusing to allow the execution of a regularly signed and stamped warrant.

The relations between the Chinese Courts in the two Settlements have been for some time in the hands of a Committee consisting of the Consuls General for Germany, France, and Great Britain, who are giving the matter most careful study, as it affects not only the relations between the two Settlements but also our relations with other jurisdictions.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE, NATIVE, MARCH QUARTER.

	1902.		1901.		1900.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental
Central District	13,766	\$ 2,491,031	13,827	\$ 2,371,278	13,834	\$ 2,360,809
Western do.	6,444	301,881	6,347	266,117	6,027	258,684
Northern do.	13,068	977,428	13,237	916,515	12,987	906,051
Eastern do.	9,797	513,706	9,639	457,753	9,806	463,483
Total	43,075	4,284,046	43,050	4,011,663	42,654	3,989,027
Occupied by Natives	40,921	4,048,546	37,817	3,495,549	38,782	3,620,846
do. " Foreigners.....	817	129,701	803	118,925	718	103,455
Unoccupied	1,337	105,799	4,430	397,189	3,154	264,726
Total	43,075	4,284,046	43,050	4,011,663	42,654	3,989,027
Tax collected @ 10 %						
Central District		61,176		53,860		55,787
Western do.		7,105		5,380		5,345
Northern do.		23,966		20,925		21,529
Eastern do.		12,163		10,132		10,453
Total		104,410		90,297		93,114

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

As the resolution submitted covers both points referred to above, the Consular Body has instructed me to signify to you its non-concurrence with the Resolution.

Pending the report of the above mentioned Committee, we cannot agree to any change in the established practice of executing warrants.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GOODNOW,
Senior Consul.

W. G. BAYNE, Esq.,
Chairman,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 30th May, 1902.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I have the honour to state that the Ratepayers' Resolution of the 16th instant was forwarded for the information of the Consular Body and not for any purpose connected with Land Regulation XV.

The Council has never willingly departed from the practice defined in the Senior Consul's letter of 5th December, 1898, and trusts that in continuing to observe the procedure thus formally approved, it will be deemed to act in strict accordance with its duty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GEO. BAYNE,
Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
U.S. Consul-General
and Senior Consul.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 17th of May, 1902.

Offences.

No. of
Apprehensions.

Abduction	1
Breach of Municipal Regulations	169
Burglary	2
Cutting and Wounding	1
Furious Riding and/or Driving	5
Gambling	3
Larceny from Persons	3
" " Dwellings, etc.	52
Miscellaneous Cases	437
Ricsha License suspended	665
" " confiscated	1
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended.....	136
Hand Cart " " " "	10
Beggars, Hawkers, and Ragpickers....	563

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police

Chinese dead bodies found in streets. 15

Stray dogs captured..... 22

A. M. BOISRAGON, Capt.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Street Lighting.—With reference to the paragraph, under this heading, published in last Friday's issue of this paper, on the subject of the purchase of new plant for the Electrical Department, for "one 500 Kilowatt set "read" one 100 Kilowatt set."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Notification of Infectious Disease.

Cases reported as having occurred among non-Chinese population of 7,000, and Deaths registered among Chinese population of 350,000.

	Cases	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
Small-pox	1	15
Cholera	1	...
Typhoid Fever	0	...
Diphtheria	0	...
Scarlet Fever	1	22
Tuberculosis	0	...

The incidence of Scarlet Fever is gradually becoming a negligible quantity. There was one case of Cholera among the foreign population. The deaths among Chinese attributed to diarrhoea are increasing; there being 56 during the week.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

THE
SHANGHAI ROWING
CLUB.

Special Meeting.

On Friday night a special meeting of the English members of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held, principally to decide whether they should take part, as rowing men, in the Coronation festivities this month. Mr. F. A. Rickard briefly outlined a scheme providing for an illuminated procession of boats up the river in front of the Bund on one night during the celebrations in Shanghai, and said that in carrying out this plan the Scotch and Irish would work with the English members.

It was also suggested and approved that it would be an excellent thing if all local British owners of houseboats were to co-operate with the Club to make the procession a success.

Messrs F. A. Rickard, H. R. H. Thomas, and J. H. Teesdale were nominated a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The other part of the business was the discussion and settlement of a plan for training griffins during the summer months. It was eventually resolved that young members should be taken out in fours and pairs and taught how to row by the older men, of whom there are plenty who

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(3a) alt 28my-02 384 29th May, 1901.

will be willing to give tuition in the art. New strokes are to be tried continually, and a uniform style of rowing aimed at, a desideratum which all members must hope for.

The same committee appointed to carry out the Coronation business was also fixed to look after this branch of work.

Amusements.

MR. CROMPTON'S ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. F. L. Crompton gave another of his enjoyable recitals on Wednesday night at the Cathedral when, notwithstanding the tempestuous nature of the weather, a fair number of music lovers gathered to listen to the excellent programme of music provided. The first number consisted of three bracketed pieces by Mully. A Prelude Funèbre, a Marche Solennelle, and a Cantilène. The March opened with a fine broad movement in which some nice echo effects formed an agreeable feature. This was succeeded by a cantabile strain, followed by a chromatic return to the principal movement, which was played at an increased tempo. The Cantilène was a charming number, in which a prominent obligato to the principal theme was a noteworthy feature. In her two solos, both by Gaul, Miss Gilmour exhibited fine control of a rather light voice, which in both numbers she was not called upon to use with any degree of power. In "Eye hath not seen" the greater part was taken piano, and in "These are they," opening with a few bars quasi recitative, though a few passages were treated a little more vigorously, the music was of a rather subdued character. That the singers succeeded so well under these conditions is all the more praiseworthy, for every vocalist knows it requires more skill to make effective use of the voice in singing piano than in rendering forte passages. A Fantasia in E minor by Hesse, played in masterly style by Mr. Crompton, was followed by a violin solo by Mr. F. P. Pratt, who played a Benedictus by Mackenzie. This was a most pleasing number, in which the player's well-known abilities were again evidenced, and in which great demands were made upon his powers of interpretation. Needless to say Mr. Pratt was more than equal to requirements. The organ pieces which followed, "Contemplation," and "Adoration," by Gaul, were rendered in Mr. Crompton's best manner, and in each case the music was deeply suggestive of the title of the piece. In the "Adoration" the principal movement was remarkable for a recurring figure in the accompaniment, which gave a charming effect. The Offertoire in C major by Wely which concluded the recital was in great contrast to all that had preceded it. Opening with a quaint movement in duple measure and changing to many other moods, it was all through a piece requiring much imagination for an acceptable rendering, being fantastic to a degree, and that Mr. Crompton was successful in his "reading" of course goes without saying.

WARREN'S CIRCUS IN SHANGHAI.

Warren's circus has been for so long a favourite combination in the Far East, that it needed no introduction to Shanghai upon its arrival. It occupies the same position in this part of the world as Lord George Sanger's or Barnum and Bailey's show at home. On Thursday night it opened its

doors for the first time this year to the Shanghai public, and the large audience present were in every way satisfied with the splendid programme arranged for presentation. The trapeze, wire walking, acrobatic, equestrian, and gymnastic performances were of the best; there was some first class cycling tricks; a most entertaining Liliputian circus by Mdlle. Rose and her juvenile performers; Tonio, a most wonderful pig with almost human intelligence and agility; and a troupe of performing dogs, and two perch and ladder balancers whose movements are both original and full of skill. In addition to these specified turns, there are amusing and diverting exhibitions by a whole host of trained horses, ponies, mules, dogs, and monkeys, and from start to finish of the long programme there is never a moment of tedium. The circus will be here for some time and every one should go to see it.

Mr. George Warren's circus is just the very sort of entertainment which is bound to be popular, as it combines equine and canine feats, acrobatic skill and clowning comicalities in such variety that the show is bound to please and attract large audiences. There were 20 numbers on the programme for last week, not one of which was dull or uninteresting, or which the audience felt they would have dispensed with; and yet the management assert that an entire change is about to be made, and that 20 acts entirely different will be substituted. Be that as it may, it is very certain that the attractions of the performing dogs and the favourable impression their performance made on the public, will necessitate their re-appearance in an act similar to that in last week's programme.

There is not too much riding in Warren's circus, but there is no doubt that what is shown is most meritorious. The bare-backed jockey riding of Kolia is excellent, and it would be difficult to beat it. Though the same sort of thing has been exhibited in Shanghai previously, it is certain that the feat has never been performed here before with such neatness and certainty. Mlle. Ivy's stirrup act is a daring performance very neatly done.

The performing dogs form a great feature in the evening's entertainment. The jumping dog Max was introduced by Mr. Bartelle, and went through all his tricks with zest, and as if he were pleased and proud to show them off; his jumping is marvellous. Very attractive and amusing were the troupe of dogs introduced by Mlle. May Rose. Disguised with manes and tails they represented miniature ponies, and went through a miniature arena performance in an inimitable manner, and performed some other clever tricks besides. Particularly good was the diminutive pug which made its appearance as a flaxen haired doll, and walked about with a ludicrously dignified air. But dogs were not the only clever animals shown, for the Clown Ninny brought on a big pig which showed not only that he has been well trained, but that he possesses the reasoning instinct in a remarkable manner.

The Horizontal Bar act by Mdlle. Kate-rinodar was one seldom given by a woman, but it was thoroughly well done, and was loudly applauded; and the Invisible Wire act of Mlle. Merry was a clever and finished performance. There were several items contributed by Japanese, all of which are well done, perhaps the most notable being the skilful management by the feet of an umbrella. Not the least attractive part of the show was the clever clowning of Ninny, who did an enormous amount of work during the evening, and always did it well. It was a real treat to listen to laughter of the juveniles present caused by the comicalities of Ninny, who had a very able assistant in Dummy. There were not many that sought distinction by

riding "Dynamite," the kicking mule, once round the arena, for which a prize of \$5 is offered. This would be sorry compensation for a broken bone, but the mule in question, of a short stocky breed, does not display ultra vicious tendencies, but rather a trickiness the result of training, which serves the purpose equally as well.

If the big tent is not crowded nightly, it will not fall far short of that condition, as the merit of the troupe is of a high order.

It would be interesting to know who is responsible for the regulation of the rickshaw traffic outside the circus. The coolies are not made to fall into any line, but dart hither and thither for fares in a way that is an absolute danger to pedestrians who cannot take shelter on the narrow footpaths.

SPORT.

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Single Challenge Cup.

The tournament for this competition has now been drawn, and the following is the result:—

1ST HEAT.

G. W. Cooper v. A. E. Wheeley.
W. A. Turnbull v. A. H. Hamilton.
F. P. Harrold v. E. T. Byrne.
E. P. Hudson v. R. T. Marshall.
W. N. Fleming v. W. P. Lambie.
C. M. Tulloch v. A. Bovet.
C. Stewart v. A. E. McKechnie.
J. E. Jones v. C. Biron.

The tournament will commence on Monday, 16th instant.

1st heat to be played 16th, 17th, 18th.
2nd..... 19th and 20th.
Semi-final..... 23rd.
Final..... 24th.

All matches will be played on the Recreation Club ground, and through the courtesy of the Committee of the Recreation Club all competitors will be allowed to practice on the ground during the ensuing week.

Cricket.

S.C.C. v. Y.M.C.A.

There were surprises, plenty of them, in the match played between the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. The visitors were a strong combination, and they managed to put together a total of 180 runs for three wickets, and afterwards dismiss the Club just before time for 99 runs. The Y.M.C.A. were the first to go in, and G.F. Lanning made a poor stand, only scoring four runs. Together, W. H. Moule and A. E. Lanning hit up 161, Moule making 102 by a happy mixture of luck and good play, and Lanning 59. Moule gave three chances, all of which were missed in the field. The first miss was made by Ross, and was due to his crippled finger, and later on the same fielder let the batsman off when he had reached 93, failing to take a very high catch. Moule, with the exception of these chances he gave, made an excellent stand, once driving the ball right on to the path, and making several boundaries. Lanning hit up a very pretty innings, with hardly a mistake to mar it, often making some really fine strokes. Carruthers, Potter, Stanion, and Billings were all off form with the ball, and it was unfortunate that Rose was put on to bowl, as from his first over 13 runs were scored. Going in to bat, the Club commenced well, Captain Rose compiling 27, Ross 21, and Sharpin 27, not out. Beyond these scores, and 12 runs made by Potter, no other batsman ran into two figures. It was regrettable that E. dridge should have been sent to the wickets. He had not been in the field before, and it was quite contrary to the rules of the game

that he should have been allowed to bat. Happily the match ended as it did; a draw would have been a most unsatisfactory conclusion. The following are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

G. F. Lanning, c. Wheen, b. Billings.. 3
A. E. Lanning, c. and b. Carruthers... 59
W. H. Moule, c. Carruthers, b. Potter. 102
O. V. Lanning, not out..... 0

Major R. Southey
E. Middleton
W. A. Crombie
J. W. Cameron
D. E. Donnelly
P. Lancaster
C. Killeen

did not bat.

Byes 16

180

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

Capt. Rose, c. and b. Crombie..... 27
F. W. Potter, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Crombie 12
A. G. Carruthers, b. Crombie 0
W. K. Stanion, b. Crombie 0
W. W. G. Ross, c. Crombie, b. O. V. Lanning..... 21
G. M. Billings, l.b.w. b. G. F. Lanning 3
D. H. Sharpin, not out 27
W. M. Hewlett, b. W. Moule..... 0
C. G. Close, b. Crombie..... 5
L. R. Wheen, b. Crombie 0
Eldridge, st. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning..... 2
Byes 2

99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y. M. C. A.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Billings	17	1	57	1
Stanion	11	1	38	0
Carruthers	8	0	19	1
Potter	8	0	24	1
Rose	4	1	26	0

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Crombie	13	4	32	6
G. F. Lanning..	11.2	0	44	2
O. V. Lanning..	4	1	14	1
W. H. Moule...	3	0	7	1

S. R. C. & RACE CLUB.

The match between the Recreation Club and the Race Club on the ground of the former Club was very one-sided. A medium eleven from the Race Club could only score 22 in the first innings, and 28 in the second for eight wickets, losing the match on the first innings by 44 runs. It is difficult to account for the low scoring, and it will be noticed that one batsman, Parkin, made nearly half of the Recreation Club's total.

The bowling figures are remarkable. Wilson took seven wickets for 4 runs, and in the other Race Club innings Waller did the "hat trick" and captured five wickets for 10 runs.

Full score and analysis:—

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

1st Innings.

A. J. Wicks, b. S. M. Wallace.....	0
W. B. Cheetham, not out	4
A. J. McClure, b. W. E. Wilson.....	1
R. C. Farbridge, run out	4
E. A. Probst, c. Wilson, b. S. M. Wallace	0
J. C. Dyer, b. W. E. Wilson	1
S. Gilmore, b. W. E. Wilson	5
C. M. Tulloch, b. W. E. Wilson	0
H. S. Goodfellow, b. W. E. Wilson ..	0
Stanbridge, b. W. E. Wilson	0
A. H. de C. Hamilton, b. W. E. Wilson	6
Bye	1

22

2nd Innings.

A. J. Wicks, b. S. M. Wallace	4
W. B. Cheetham, b. Waller.....	0
Stanbridge, b. Waller	6
A. J. McClure, b. Waller	0
R. C. Farbridge, b. Waller	0
A. H. de C. Hamilton, not out	11
E. A. Probst, c. Turnbull, b. Waller...	1
S. Gilmore, run out	0
J. C. Dyer, c. Dowling, b. Wallace	1
Byes	5

28

S. R. C.

W. R. Parkin, c. McClure, b. Farbridge	31
S. M. Wallace, b. Farbridge.....	0
H. W. Dowling, b. McClure.....	3
H. Veitch, c. Tulloch, b. McClure	6
W. J. Turnbull, b. McClure	0
T. Veitch, b. Farbridge.....	2
W. E. Wilson, c. McClure, b. Farbridge	2
C. Kragh, c. Farbridge, b. McClure ..	10
McCallagan, not out	6
C. Moore, b. McClure	0
A. J. Waller, c. Stanbridge, b. Farbridge	1
Byes	5

66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

RACE CLUB

1st Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
W. E. Wilson ...	7	4	4	7
S. M. Wallace...	6	1	17	2

2nd Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
A. J. Waller.....	7	3	10	5
S. M. Wallace ...	6.3	1	13	2

S. R. C.

Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts.

A. J. McClure ...	10	0	23	5
R. C. Farbridge..	9.5	1	38	5

SHANGHAI, "AN ELEVEN" v. THE UNITED SERVICES.

A match was played on the Cricket Club ground yesterday afternoon between teams representing the above. The Shanghai team won the toss and took the first innings. A good start was made by Farbridge and Wallace against the bowling of Carruthers and Wyatt. Carruthers opened with two maidens, but runs came freely from Wyatt's bowling. The score board showed 40 for no wickets, when Olivart relieved Wyatt. The separation came, however, from the other end, Farbridge being bowled by Carruthers. (43-1-24.) Sharpin was next in, but was very soon run out in trying to run a couple from a hit. (44-2-1.) Wallace was then joined by Billings and the partnership added 16 runs before Wallace was bowled by Legard. Mann followed and a long stand ensued. The new-comer had a life at the beginning of his innings, but soon settled down and played free cricket. At 94 he lost the company of Billings, who was bowled by Rose after compiling 17. McClure followed and assisted to send the century up. He managed to break the spell of bad luck which has attended his play for so long a time, and the score board showed 120-5-49 when Mann was taken at point by Keylock off the bowling of Rose. Turnbull was next in and at once began to make runs, 23 having been added to the total when McClure was caught and bowled by Rose. Cheetham joined Turnbull and the score was increased to 198 for 6 wickets, when the innings was declared closed. Turnbull and Cheetham were not out, with scores of 31 and 19 respectively.

The United Services' innings opened badly, Carruthers being bowled in Billings' first over, and Legard suffering a similar fate from Mann's fifth ball, without a run having been scored. Keylock came in and played a few balls carefully, but Hewlett, who followed, scored a 3 off

Billings and 2 off Mann and was then caught and bowled by Mann. (7-3-5.) Rose joined Keylock, but Billings sent down a sensational over. His first ball clean bowled Keylock, his second bowled Stanbridge, Callaghan stopped the next, but succumbed to the fourth. (7-6-0.) Wyatt then came in and after stopping one from Billings, was also clean bowled. (7-7-0.) Rose scored a couple off Mann and a 2 bye was recorded in the same over, but in the next over Rooney, after getting Billings away for a couple, was bowled. At this stage Billings had secured 6 wickets for 7 runs. Rose and Pilkington then made a short stand, and 30 was sent up, but at 31 Rose was well caught at long on by Farbridge, off the bowling of Mann. (31-9-12.) The last man in, Olivart, got Billings through the slips for a single, but shortly afterwards Pilkington was bowled by the same bowler, the innings closing for 32 runs. Billings had the excellent analysis of 7 wickets for 14 runs. The Services went in a second time, McClure and Billings undertaking the attack. Carruthers and Keylock were the first batsmen, but after each had scored a couple, Keylock was bowled by McClure. Legard then came in and a two and three to the new-comer and a 2 bye sent the total up to 11 before Carruthers was bowled by McClure. Hewlett followed and at once began to hit out, but just on the call of time he lost the company of Legard, who was caught by Cheetham off McClure. (22-3-7.) The following were the scores and analysis:—

SHANGHAI.

R. C. Farbridge, b. Carruthers	24
S. Wallace, b. Legard.....	24
H. D. Sharpin, run out	1
S. M. Billings, b. Capt. Rose	17
J. Mann, c. Keylock, b. Capt. Rose.....	49
A. J. McClure, c. and b. Capt. Rose ...	18
W. J. Turnbull, not out.....	31
W. B. Cheetham, not out	19

Haynes
Olderessen } did not bat.
S. O. Else

Extras 15

Total, for 6 wickets, 198

SHANGHAI.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
Carruthers ...	12	2	55	1
Wyatt	6	2	20	0
Olivart	5	0	11	0
Legard	5	1	18	1
Rose	11	0	37	3
Callaghan ...	7	1	23	0
Hewlett.....	2	0	15	0

UNITED SERVICES.

1st Innings.

A. G. Carruthers, b. Billings.....	0
Lieut. Legard, b. Mann	0
W. M. Hewlett, c. and b. Mann	5
Dr. Keylock, b. Billings.....	0
Capt. Rose, c. Farbridge, b. Mann	12
Gunner Wyatt, b. Billings.....	0
Lieut. Stanbridge, b. Billings	0
Callaghan, b. Billings.....	0
Lieut. Rooney, l.b.w., b. Billings	4
Capt. Pilkington, b. Billings.....	4
Gunner Olivart, not out.....	1
Extras	6

32

UNITED SERVICES.

1st Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
Billings.....	6.4	2	14	7
Mann	6	2	12	3

UNITED SERVICES.

2nd Innings.

A. G. Carruthers, b. McClure	2
Dr. Keylock, b. McClure	2
Lieut. Legard, c. Cheetham, b. McClure	9
W. M. Hewlett, not out.....	7
Extras	2

Total, for 3 wickets, 22

UNITED SERVICES.

2nd Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
Billings	3	1	8	0
McClure	2.4	0	12	3

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. I. M. CUSTOMS.

This annual match was played on the Cricket Club ground yesterday in splendid weather. Farbridge won the toss, and deciding to bat, a start was made at 11.45 a.m. A. E. Lanning and G. F. Lanning were the first representatives of the Cricket Club and the attack was entrusted to Carruthers (from the Pavilion end) and Howard (from the Polo Ground end). G. F. Lanning scored a 2 and a 3 off Carruthers's first over. Runs came freely from Howard's first over, 9 being added to the total, 7 by G. F. and 2 by A. E. Lanning. Both batsmen played the bowling with confidence, and in a very short time 30 was hoisted, but then came a lull in the scoring, Howard bowling then in his earlier overs. At five minutes past twelve the fifty was put up, of which total G. F. Lanning had made 38, chiefly by pretty play on the leg side. With the score at 56, Lay relieved Howard, but his first over was very expensive, as the total was increased by 12 runs. Another change was then made in the bowling, Macoun taking the place of Carruthers, and opening with a maiden. Off the first ball of Lay's next over A. E. Lanning made a beautiful off drive for five, and a single to G. F. made that player's score into 50, out of a total of 78. In Macoun's next over G. F. gave a very simple chance to mid-off, which was not, however, accepted. At twenty minutes to one a single to G. F. Lanning sent up the hundred, and then Weippert, the wicket-keeper, took off the pads and bowled in place of Macoun. Carruthers also relieved Lay at the Polo Ground end. Runs still came apace, however, and shortly before the adjournment A. E. Lanning obtained his half-century. When the bell rang for tiffin no separation had been effected and the score stood at 132 for no wickets.

Play was resumed at 2.15 p.m., Howard bowling from the Pavilion end and Carruthers from the other end. Runs continued to come very freely, and at 3.40 p.m., G. F. Lanning, with a drive to extra cover for a single, completed his century. (187 for no wickets.) At 193, Tipp took up the attack in place of Howard, but off his third ball, G. F. Lanning caused the second century to be hoisted by means of a pretty stroke for 2 to the on. Macoun then relieved Carruthers, but runs came just as quickly, both batsmen hitting out fearlessly. With the score at 228, G. F. Lanning put up a ball from Hedgeland—who had relieved Macoun—to mid-on and was caught by Macoun. The retiring batsman had played splendid cricket for his score of 128, scoring freely all round the wicket, and the innings was only marred by the chance to mid-off mentioned above. W. W. G. Ross was next in and after making a couple off Lay's bowling was caught at mid-on by Howard. (230-2-2.) Brand then joined A. E. Lanning and runs came very slowly for a time, but presently A. E. with an on drive for 4 off Lay completed his century and the innings was declared closed with a total of 246 for 2 wickets. A. E. Lanning's 103 not out was a perfect exhibition of cricket. He scored less freely than his brother but his play was faultless.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

G. F. Lanning, c. Macoun, b. Hedgeland	128
A. E. Lanning, not out	103
W. W. G. Ross, c. Howard b. Lay	2
J. A. Brand, not out	3

R. C. Farbridge,	
C. G. Cloe.	
V. H. Lanning,	
E. T. J. Blount,	did not bat.
A. J. Wicks,	
W. K. Stanion,	
W. A. Crombie,	

Extras 10

Total, for 2 wickets, 246

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
Carruthers...	15	1	84	0
Howard	10	0	43	0
Lay	7	0	41	1
Macoun	7	0	31	0
Weippert	3	0	18	0
Tipp	2	0	15	0
Hedgeland...	3	1	4	1

Macoun bowled two wides.

During the interval a slight breeze arose and the sky looked very threatening. The breeze, however, came as a relief after the close atmosphere that had prevailed during the earlier part of the day. Shortly after half-past three the Customs opened their innings with Weippert and Tipp, who faced the bowling of Crombie and Stanion. Crombie's second ball went for a 2 bye, but his third upset Weippert's stumps. Hedgeland was next in and at once began to make runs. The score had been increased to 37 before Hedgeland was well caught in the long field by V. H. Lanning from the bowling of Stanion. The retiring batsman had played lively cricket for his score of 23. Macoun followed, and at the conclusion of Stanion's over G. F. Lanning relieved Crombie. Eight runs were added before Macoun was easily caught at mid-off by Crombie, off the bowling of G. F. Lanning (15-3-5). Carruthers then came in and opened the ball with an on-drive for 2 off Lanning. With the score at 53, Tipp was bowled by Stanion (53-4-16). Tipp had played patient cricket for his score of 16. Howard joined Carruthers and was content to keep his end up, while Carruthers made the runs. With the score at 69, V. H. Lanning relieved Stanion, and opened with a maiden. With 80 on the board, Crombie took the place of G. F. Lanning, who had proved somewhat expensive. The separation came from the other end, however, as with the score at 93 Carruthers was bowled by V. H. Lanning. (93-5-29). Carruthers had played very free cricket for 29 and 40 runs had been added to the total for the 4th wicket.

Lay was next in, but after a short stay during which he contributed two singles, he was caught at cover point by G. F. Lanning off V. H. Lanning's bowling. Osborne followed and was bowled first ball by Crombie (97-7-0). Lyons joined Howard, but one run latter was bowled by V. H. Lanning. (98-8-0) McCann, who followed contributed a single and was then caught and bowled by Crombie, (100-9-1.) There being no eleventh man, this brought the innings to a close, the game resulting in a victory for the Cricket Club by 143 runs and 8 wickets. Howard carried his bat out for 13, having played a most useful and patient innings.

I. M. CUSTOMS.

First Innings.

J. A. Tipp, b. Stanion	16
W. H. Weippert, b. Crombie	0
R. F. C. Hedgeland, c. V. H. Lanning,	
b. Stanion	23
J. H. Macoun, c. Crombie, b. G. F.	
Lanning	5
A. G. Carruthers, b. V. H. Lanning ..	29
W. C. G. Howard, not out	13
W. G. Lay, c. G. F. Lanning, b. V. H.	
Lanning	2
— Osborne, b. Crombie	0
F. W. Lyons, b. V. H. Lanning	0
H. E. McCann, c. and b. Crombie ..	1
J. B. Fitzgibbon, absent	0
Extras	11

Total 100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

I. M. CUSTOMS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
Crombie	9.1	1	29	3
Stanion	9	3	20	2
G. F. Lanning.	7	0	31	1
V. H. Lanning.	6	1	9	3

Crombie and V. H. Lanning each bowled a no-ball.

The Customs went in a second time, but as the innings had no bearing on the result, a detailed description is unnecessary. Carruthers, who went in first, made 5 and was then well caught in the long field by Crombie, off Wicks. With the score at 18, Howard was caught at long off by a substitute, off Blount's bowling. (18-2-6). At 38 Tipp was bowled by Wicks (38-3-4), and Macoun joined Hedgeland. Two runs later a heavy shower of rain come on and stumps were drawn, Hedgeland carrying out his bat for 22 out of a total of 40 for 3 wickets.

I. M. CUSTOMS.

Second Innings.

A. G. Carruthers, c. Cromie, b. Wicks ...	5
W. C. G. Howard, c. sub., b. Blount	6
R. F. C. Hedgeland, not out	22
J. A. Tipp, b. Wicks	4
J. H. Macoun, not out	12
Extra	2

Total, for 3 wickets ...40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

I. M. Customs (2nd Innings).

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.
Blount	5	1	17	1
Wicks	6	0	15	2
Ross	2	0	6	0

Base Ball.

SHANGHAI v. U. S. S. WILMINGTON

Up to the 6th innings the game was entirely in favour of the Wilmington, the score then standing at 7 to 2, when quite an unexpected aspect was put on the proceedings by the collapse of the Naval men and the rapid scoring of Shanghai, so that at the close of the 8th Shanghai innings the score of Shanghai stood at 11 to 9 for the Wilmington 9 innings.

For Shanghai Tilson, at short stop, brought off two brilliant running catches, while Ellison, Mann and Henning played well. For the Wilmington the short stop and second baseman played very well, although the former tried on a little "smart" play which was not commendable in a friendly contest, and the latter, being Captain of the team, ought to set a good example to the men, and not try on any tricks like batting out of turn.

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shanghai	1	1	0	0	4	1	4	...	
Wilmington	4	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0

The Shanghai Golf Club.

DRAGON FESTIVAL HANDICAP,

June 8th, 9th and 10th.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
W. W. Cox	97	14	83 Winner
H. E. Shadgett ..	98	10	88 Second.
E. O. Gunning...	103	12	91
V. H. Lanning...	93	—	93
A. J. Wicks	102	6	96
H. J. H. Tripp...	113	16	97
B. A. Clarke	114	14	100
E. Molloy	108	6	102
A. Wood	126	20	106

29 Cards not returned.

Sportsman's Gun Club.

The third competition for the Chairman's Cup was successfully brought off on Sunday morning and was won by Mr. M. Warner, with a total of 18 out of the 20 birds, unknown traps. Mr. A. K. Henning was second, shooting from scratch and allowing only 3 birds to get away. The scores were as follow:—

	Total.	Barrels.
M. Warner (4)	18	32
21001022021112001211-14		
A. K. Henning (S)	17	27
2101111011111201221-17		
E. M. Thomas (4)	15	31
11000100001021111201-11		
E. L. Collingwood (3)	15	33
02202201120100110011-12		
C. W. Quelch (3)	15	34
12210212002101000201-12		
F. H. Williams (3)	15	35
20001011221022000122-12		
J. M. E. Machado (3)	14	31
11200111001012011000-11		
W. Ortwin (3)	12	32
0110100100110200110-9		
W. T. Evans (3)	12	35
00010201100000201221-9		
N. E. Moller (5)	9	38
00020000000020001100-4		
H. E. Gibson (2)	8	38
00100012002002000020-6		
A. P. Nazer (3)	6	39
03000000000200001000-3		

Correspondence.

MOTOR CARS AND THEIR DRIVERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Reading in your paper the letter from "Courtesy" and the reply from the Shanghai Cyclery, I should like to relate a similar instance to that described by "Courtesy," that occurred in the Jessfield Road last evening.

Driving out a friend behind a spirited horse, we were met by two carriages, followed by a very noisy motor car. When close enough, we signalled to the motor driver to keep behind the carriages, instead of which he rushed by them, and between them and us with a noise sufficient to startle the quietest horse ever foaled, with the result that we found ourselves in the fields by the roadside, and it was only by good luck that a nasty accident was avoided. Very different was the treatment we received a little further down the road from the driver of another automobile, who, on our signalling, immediately slowed up without noise until we were past.

I am far from being an anti-automobile—I hope and trust the automobile has come to stay—but I do think in the instance above mentioned that "French politeness" should be practised before it is taught either to Mr. Courtesy or to any other lover of well-bred and gentlemanly behaviour on the road.

I am, etc.,
TROTTER.

4th June.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read with interest Mr. R. Dalvy's letter in your issue of yesterday under the heading of "A Disclaimer." It is evidently useless to attempt to reason with one who simply denies facts. It is like studying Euclid without axioms. Happening to be the one who was driven out in the instance mentioned by "Trotter," I can only affirm that I certainly

cannot read from his letter that he has departed in any way from the truth. Further, I cannot deduct from Trotter's letter that he is attempting to advertise one Auto to the detriment of the other. The fault, to my mind, lies with the driver, and not the machine, and it is a pity that Mr. Dalvy's extensive education in politeness prevents his accepting a "word in season," but causes him to make a host of ranting assertions when a sensible apology for any unintentional carelessness in the driving of his machine would have been more to the point.

I am, etc.,

REASON.

6th June.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I did not think it worth while to take any notice of the Shanghai Cyclery's rejoinder to my letter a short time ago, but as the manager is at his tricks again, it is only right to reaffirm what I then said, as I can vouch for that offence. The Shanghai Cyclery's present denial is probably of as much value as the one he gave before, and we are left in no doubt as to the side on which the misrepresentation lies. In fact, the manager gives himself away, and it is to be hoped that the public will deal with this truculent person as he deserves.

I am, etc.,

COURTESY.

6th June.

THE ROAD DISPUTE AT NINGPO.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You were good enough to publish my letter commenting on the "Echo de Chine's" statement that the Catholic Mission's title deeds, on the strength of which it is now converting a public road into a canal, are "clean." In reply to my rejoinder that on the deed of transfer given by Messrs. Sassoon in June, 1876, an express exception was made of 8 mow 1 fun for a public road, the "Echo" admits the damning entry, but in characteristic fashion remarks that "Mr. Campo and his friends have the *singulière prétention* by placing them" (the 8 mow od 1) "where they cannot be placed."

He goes on to tell me that I know next to nothing of what I am talking about, apparently drawing this amiable conclusion from the fact that I translate 'Kwangsi 3rd year intercalary 5th moon' by 'June 1876,' when I ought to have said 'July.' (The moon commenced on June 22nd).

He, on the other hand, "can easily establish by documents in his possession" his contention about the "singular pretension" as aforesaid.

This is where he has the advantage of us, and it is precisely this of which we complain.

Why is he, who lives at Shanghai and has no sort of interest in the well-being of our settlement, permitted not only to see, but apparently to keep copies of the documentary evidence on which Bishop Reynaud relies, while the residents at Ningpo who are being deprived of their rights cannot, individually or collectively get from the Bishop a plain statement of his claim, let alone the proofs of it? It is a "poem" that we, who unless we can swim will soon be unable to use our road, should have dared to remonstrate. The only persons, according to the "Echo," who have a right to require proof of the Bishop's title to other people's property are those who registered it—that is, the Bishop himself—or those who by competent authority

had received orders to do so—that is a clerk in the French Consulate.

Let that pass and come to business. The "Echo" man says, in effect, that he can prove that the "8 mow 1 fun" of the Great Northern Road which in 1865 beyond question ran between Mrs. Parker's land and Mr. Gubbay's does not include the land in dispute. Will he tell us precisely what it does include?

I am, etc.,

CAMPO.

4th June.

A DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. "Trotter's" letter I beg to say that I have no lessons of "politeness" to receive from anybody, specially not from him, whom I know not to have any to spare. The first duty of a well-bred person is to tell the truth, a thing which Mr. "Trotter" seems not to be capable of.

If Mr. "Trotter" is paid, as I believe, by some opposition firm dealing like myself in autos, to make a large publicity for their machines, it is rather bad taste and not at all gentlemanlike to avail of this to depreciate my motor car.

Not desirous to enter into a polemic with people who know so well to disguise the truth, I shall not reply any more to any of their letters.

I am, etc.,

R. DALVY,

The Shanghai Cyclery.

THE RE-OPENED WATERED COTTON CASE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the report which appears in this evening's paper of the above case it appears that a most utterly libellous, disgraceful and contemptible insinuation has been made by the legal representative of the Chinese concerned against the Laou-kung-mow mill; the insinuation is that the Laou-kung-mow mill, through some supposed connection between that mill and the Watered Cotton Association, has been using such connection for the purpose of procuring cotton at the expense of the other mills.

I do not deign to go to any lengthy explanation in refutation of such a contemptible insinuation. All I will say now is that the Laou-kung-mow mill has no more connection with the Watered Cotton Association than the other members of that Association, but that I, as senior member of the firm who are the General Managers of the mill, as Chairman of the mill company itself, and also as Chairman of the Watered Cotton Association, have been at an immense amount of trouble to put a stop to the iniquitous fraud of watering cotton, and that I shall take the proper steps in connection with the calumnious insinuations which appear to have been made.

I am, etc.,

C. J. DUDGEON.

6th June.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have to beg that you will allow me some further small space in connection with this matter. I appeared at the Mixed Court this afternoon, represented by Counsel, and with all evidence prepared in refutation of the calumnious insinuations which have been preferred against the Laou-kung-mow Mill and the Watered

Cotton Association, of both of which institutions I am Chairman.

On my being called upon for evidence, the Court ruled that the question of the calumnies against which I have protested, did not come within the hearing of the case, and my mouth was tied. I claim that the disreputable insinuations put forward by the opposing Counsel ought to have been allowed full opportunity of refutation in the Court in which they were preferred—that they must have been made from "instructions received," and I say that it is absolutely discreditable for Counsel to put forward such insinuations which cannot, and dare not be supported in evidence.

I am advised that the "privilege of Counsel" prevents me from taking further action in this matter; all I can hope is that in characterising the procedure that has been adopted as disgraceful, libellous and slanderous, I can induce the other side to take action against me.

One word more; I believe that the standing of my firm will be accepted as sufficient refutation of such pettifogging insinuations of dishonesty, but I would ask the public of Shanghai to consider what such miserable and contemptible tactics might entail in other circumstances.

I am, etc.,

C. J. DUDGEON.

Shanghai, 9th June.

A METHOD OF TEACHING FOR CHINESE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of May 29th, appears a letter under the above heading signed "Stenographer." If no one else has anticipated me, may I say that Phonography has been adapted to the Mandarin Chinese by the late Mr. Ts'ai, sometime Taotai at Hankow, under the title 傳音快字. Mr. Ts'ai was a scholarly man who had had the advantage of Western education abroad.

I am, etc.,

GEORGE A. CLAYTON.

Wusueh, 3rd June.

THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It was a disappointment to read in the advertisement of the Coronation celebrations that:—"the sale of tickets will be confined to British subjects," because it seems as if you did not want your friends to witness your rejoicings, while I am sure they would all like to do so and would go away the better for it. Yesterday, when in the course of my business I called at the Lyceum Theatre, and incidentally learned about the splendid preparations made for the performance, which will make it surpass anything seen here before, I thought that perhaps there was a mistake somewhere, for it is not like you British to keep a good thing all to yourselves. Don't you think, Mr. Editor, that the door might still be left open?

I am, etc.,

GUSTAV L. OBERG.

10th June.

THE WATERED COTTON CASE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The very undignified and hysterical letters of Mr. Dudgeon about the Watered Cotton case which have appeared in your columns carry with them their own refuta-

tion but, lest silence should be supposed to imply concurrence, I send you a few lines on the subject.

Two points were apparently raised at the outset on behalf of the defendant. First, was the cotton watered; secondly, was the prosecutor, Mr. Rosenfeld, an employee of Messrs. Ilbert & Co. (or the Laou-kung-mow mill) as well as in the employ of the Watered Cotton Association, and if so, did not the dual position render his evidence of less weight than it would have possessed if he had been employed in the latter capacity only?

As to the first point. Judging by the report that appears in your columns it seems that Mr. Kerfoot, the Manager of the Ewo Cotton Mill, stated generally that the best Shanghai cotton this year contains 11 per cent. of moisture; that they often get 12 per cent in the cotton at the Ewo Mill; that anything above that he would call No. 2 cotton, and that it would be called market cargo; and that anything over 13 per cent is purposely adulterated. As regards the cotton in question he stated that in his opinion the percentage of moisture was "certainly not more than 13 per cent," and further said, "I am sure this cotton was not watered purposely." There was therefore strong evidence for the defence from a foreign expert of the highest standing in Shanghai that there was not an undue amount of moisture in the cotton, and that it was not intentionally watered.

As to the second point. The Court refused to allow the matter to be gone into by the witnesses on the one side or the other. The facts therefore are still unknown.

In both letters Mr. Dudgeon refers to the very high position which he holds as Chairman of certain institutions, a matter which has nothing to do with the points raised in the case, and one can only regret that anyone holding such positions should permit himself to pen, and to print such productions as have appeared in your columns. The last paragraph in the letter published this morning is distinctly amusing as it suggests that terrible things might have occurred if he had been a small man instead of the great man that he is.

I am, etc.,

W. V. DRUMMOND.

Shanghai, 10th June, 1902.

Miscellaneous.

TREATY MAKING IN CHINA; HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED.

An address by Gen. T. S. Sharretts, U.S.A. Tariff Commissioner, was delivered on Saturday evening last at the Foreign Young Men's Christian Association on Treaty Making in China.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., was in the chair, and contributed to the discussion of the evening some humorous comparisons and facts involved in Treaty making in China.

Gen. Sharretts said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—When I was requested by one of the leading members of your flourishing and most useful Association to address you, I consented gladly, knowing that I would have the pleasure of meeting a body of earnest and intelligent residents, many of whom are my fellow-citizens. In meeting those, there is always a subtle connection established between ourselves and that beloved home of which we are all so fond, but never more so than when our heartstrings are stretched by the great distance which separates us from

those who are nearest and dearest to us. This meeting also carries our inmost thought back to the country of which we are so proud, and to the people and the institutions of that Great Republic, which has taken the high rank to which it is entitled. When I say, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to see you, there is more in the expression than the conventional meaning.

The spontaneous acceptance of his request, seemed to please your representative, and when he suggested as the subject of my discourse "Treaty Making," I agreed, somewhat thoughtlessly perhaps, but from the sincere desire to accommodate a fellow-citizen. Upon thinking, however, over the subject, I was somewhat perplexed, considering that my experience as a Maker of Treaties is exceedingly limited. But then I recollected that we Americans have no diplomatic schools, and that our foreign intercourse since the birth of the Republic may be summed up concisely as follows:—To demand nothing but our right, and to insist upon it if the demand is combated and next, to avoid if possible getting mixed up in the broils and quarrels of other nations. These two rules reduce the Making of Treaties to a single, straight-forward business proposition. Hence every American is also a diplomat of the true American school. Small, indeed, is the number of our citizens that would hesitate to solve a plain business question.

In the history of Treaty Making we may have made mistakes. Probably we have, if the aim and end of diplomacy is "to do the other fellow, for fear he will do you." But if, as we think, the intercourse between nations should be on the same principle as that between individuals, I do believe that we have done fairly well. We may lack the polish that comes from constant intercourse with minds, to whom culture and outward appearance are the essentials of life; but we make up for the deficiency by our honest, straight-forward manners, and especially by the principle, now acknowledged by all nations, that our word is our bond.

But for unforeseen circumstances I might have appeared before you as a Treaty Maker. It was in that capacity that I crossed the Ocean which separates the oldest civilization extant from the country where modern progress culminates. Unfortunately, I took an involuntary bath. I had heard it said that the people here have an antipathy for this sort of refreshment. Be this as it may the presiding river god evidently resented my intrusion, and, in addition to my ducking hurt me so severely that I was laid up for a considerable time. Thinking that this accident might possibly interfere with the duties of Treaty Maker, I begged to be excused, and the authorities at Washington considerably granted my request.

You will readily understand, ladies and gentlemen, that both on my journey to China and in my leisure moments, I did not fail to familiarise myself with the conditions prevailing here, and also with the Treaties heretofore entered into with the Chinese Government. It is especially of these Treaties that I wish to occupy your attention, the more so as it is a subject of live interest, since at this very time a new Treaty is under consideration.

The first treaty with China was imposed upon this country by force of arms, after the conclusion of the war which is, I regret to state, still designated as the Opium War. History has long since vindicated the motives of Great Britain, and admits that the real cause was to make an end to unbearable conditions. From an occidental point of view, England's cause was just. It is, however, only fair to ad-

mit also that the treaty of peace was imposed upon China by the right of the victor. China was simply compelled to admit foreigners, and it must be confessed that other nations, and especially the United States, profited by the results of the British victories. To the Chinese Government we were and I am afraid we are still foreign barbarians, white devils they would gladly be rid of, and to accomplish which they were willing to humour with promises however repugnant such promises might be. There is ample evidence that the Chinese authorities did not take the first treaty seriously. It was a temporary measure, intended to allay unseemly disturbances.

It would be wrong to imply blame to the British Peace Commissioner of that time. He was acting in perfect good faith, and intended to deal fairly with China. If the Chinese were utterly ignorant of British aims and purposes, the other party was equally at a loss to discern Chinese motives and intentions. In other words instead of coming to an understanding, there was misunderstanding on both sides. The result was that the tangible provisions of the treaty, such as the cession of Hongkong, the opening of Shanghai, etc., which could be enforced by army or navy, were carried into effect; but the moral obligations remained a dead letter. What must Keying and Ilipoo, the Chinese Commissioners, have thought when Sir Henry Pottinger insisted upon the usual Art. I:—

"There shall henceforth be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China," etc. We have known for many years that the document was not even brought to Peking, for after the occupation of Canton, it was discovered in the yamen of Viceroy Yeh.

The ignoring of every clause of this treaty by China, excepting those that could be enforced by warlike measures, should have enlightened the statesmen of Europe and America, but it did not. As is so often the case in countries where the people have a voice in the government, sentiment rules instead of logic. It should, however, be added that such rule is in the direction of progress and of humanity. But the immediate effect is this: War arouses the passion which we describe somewhat faintly as patriotism, and excites popular interest to a high degree. This excitement is necessarily followed by reaction and the former interest descends below the original and natural level. The administration of government follows the popular impulse. Hence it is noticeable throughout international intercourse that a strong impelling motor is required to overcome the mental inertia of our fellow-citizens, where the interests of all are not equally involved. The average American or Englishman, unless he happens to have personal interests in China, cares nothing for what passes in this part of the world; and he will need a strong impulse in order to submit to the increased taxation which every war is sure to provoke.

The results of the first treaty, signed at Nanking on the 29th of August, 1842, were therefore highly unsatisfactory. Evidently the Chinese Commissioners had signed the Treaty with the understanding or hope that their act would satisfy the barbarians, and cause them to withdraw. To the Chinese it was rude and impertinent that we should infringe upon their isolation, and force our unwelcome presence upon them. The treaty had no value whatever in their eyes, while Great Britain very naturally insisted upon the execution of its clauses. In this connection, China seems in the wrong. But if we apply the principle of International

Law, which pronounces China guilty, upon the law and equity of every day life, China's guilt is not quite so evident. It must be a very peculiar case when a contract or agreement between two private parties, secured under stress or duress, can be enforced by law. The remark may be made that most treaties are the results of war, when the vanquished pays the penalty of the victor. A great many thinkers have admitted that the underlying spirit of international law is the principle that "might is right." This is rather a sad commentary upon the progress of the twentieth century. I, for my part, prefer believing that it is a remnant of the Dark Ages, and that the time will come when common law will be applied to all international affairs.

It was a foregone conclusion that China's refutation of the Treaty would necessitate another war. The late Sir Harry Parkes, whose statue we pass daily on the Bund, at that time a young and energetic Consular officer, was somewhat instrumental in provoking hostilities. From our point of view, Great Britain was justified in proceeding to extremities in order to enforce the operation of the Treaty of Nanking. As the confiscation of opium was the incident that led to hostilities in the first war, so an unimportant matter, easily adjustable in itself, caused the outbreak of the equally misnamed Arrow War. This ended by the Treaty of Tientsin, signed on the 26th. of June, 1858, by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine on behalf of Great Britain, and Kwei-liang and Hwa-shana for China.

The cause of the war was, as I said before, to enforce the Treaty of Nanking. In the sixteen years that had elapsed, more information was obtained regarding China and its Government, and Great Britain felt the necessity of establishing intercourse with China upon a basis of perfect equality. It was believed that the Emperor of the Middle Kingdom considered himself as the suzerain of all rulers, and that all other nations were tributary to him. This belief was erroneous, although there were reasons for it.

The facts of the case are these; China, for many centuries, had virtually been isolated. The high mountain on the west and south rendered communication beyond her borders in those directions most difficult. The ocean washing her eastern shore was too far from the centre of Caucasian activity, and did not even promise to grow into the highway of commerce which it is to-day. The only non-Chinese within her acquaintance were her immediate neighbours within the charmed circle, Corea, Annam, Tongking, Cochinchina, etc. To these comparatively small countries China was the giant from whom they drew what intellectual life they possessed. They readily acknowledged in its Emperor the Tientsze or Son of Heaven and he, in turn, recognized their rulers, not as tributary princes, but as younger brothers. For, mark me well, in China as well as in the occidental world, foreign affairs, or rather the conduct of foreign affairs, depends in a very high degree upon home institutions. It is well known to you all that the whole principle which underlies the Chinese state fabric is the family. This principle radiates in ever growing but always concentric circles until it reaches the patriarch of the whole, the "Son of Heaven." In the relations toward nations beyond the border this same principle was maintained. The King of Corea was not a tributary prince but a younger brother to whom the Emperor at Peking was an older brother, who demanded and received the respect and honour to which he is entitled in every Chinese family. There was no question of tribute. On special occasions when the family discards the strenuous life of which we see so much around us, the younger brother shows his respect to his senior by presents in proportion to his

rank and means, whereupon the elder brother is compelled to reciprocate the compliment and maintain his dignity by bestowing in return presents of much higher value. It was exactly thus in the relation between the Chinese Emperor and the misnamed Tributary Kings. If the value of the presents offered by the Corean King to the Emperor amounted to say \$10,000 the latter sent at least \$30,000 in return. Because this relationship was unknown in Europe, it was misnamed tribute. I am confident that there are some of us right here, who would not mind being tributary to somebody else, under circumstances such as these.

Let me refer, here, to what you all know, but what must be constantly borne in mind, if we desire to grasp the subject. To the Oriental, there is nothing so important as ceremony and etiquette. It simply rules their lives, and, even to us, it is not without attraction. China is not the exception. The history of all Asiatic nations, ancient or modern, bears evidence of this fact.

These explanatory remarks were necessary to understand the consistent opposition manifested by the Chinese Emperors to admit the equality of the rulers of other nations. It upset their inherent and cherished ideas of established order, and it violated every sentiment of etiquette, a sentiment so strong as to compare only with our respect for law and order. The Chinese could not but look upon the demands of the British Plenipotentiary as we look upon the frantic designs of that outlaw of society, the anarchist. But the horrible fireships of the barbarians were at the mouth of the Peiho, their chiefs at Tientsin within easy reach of the Capital. If ever a treaty was signed under duress, it was that Treaty of Tientsin, and who shall blame the Chinese if they worked like bees at the Taku forts and prepared to resist any further attempt at perverting their social order?

The result is known. China was able to postpone the evil day for two years, when outraged International Law appeared in the shape of modern armies and navies, battered down the carefully erected forts, and drove the masquerading braves before them in headlong flight. On the 24th of October, 1860, the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin were exchanged at Peking, during the absence of the Emperor who fled from his capital at the approach of the barbarians. The next year he died. From this time dates the reign of the Empress Dowager.

Subsequent events have demonstrated that the British Plenipotentiary demanded either too much or too little. In either case he made a serious mistake. This must not be taken as an invidious remark. In all branches of human knowledge, that of Treaty making not excepted, the succeeding generation profits or should derive profit from the mistakes made by its predecessors. Else there can be no progress, save from the slow and hard lessons of personal experience. When the great central post of the Chinese building of State was moved from its foundations, a new one should have been provided or a suitable prop devised. The edifice was old, and, while the Spirit of our age prompted the destruction—nay, I will admit that, while the necessities of this age, as the world is shrinking by the annihilation of time and space, compel a closer intercommunication between all members of the human family,—yet it was cruel to leave the shattered building to the ruinous effects of weather and time. While the Allies were at Peking, China's regeneration could have been effected by moral suasion, and this act of friendship would have helped to convert a feeling of abhorrence and terror into one of confidence. The opportunity was lost through ignorance. A poor excuse, to be sure, but it teaches us to look upon what little knowledge

we possess with less conceit and self congratulation.

At that time, and while the real rulers of this perennial Empire were still young, there was an inclination to profit by past experiences, still vivid in the mind, and to accept the new conditions. If, at that time, a Sir Harry Parkes had represented Great Britain at the Court of Peking, China might be to-day what Japan is now. But the opportunity was lost. China's customs are not immutable, and the people, to a rare degree docile and law-abiding, permit the authorities to act as they think best so long as they do not interfere with their means of livelihood. The Empress Dowager recently received the Foreign Ministers at Peking in audience. If she could violate the Chinese family law in this instance, she could and would have done so if the ceremony had been demanded by the Ministers of that time. But again, the moral obligations incurred by the Treaty of Tientsin, were permitted to be evaded; and the Chinese statesmen, unable to conceive why the Ministers did not insist upon their rights, proceeded to erect a mudwall of Confucianism around their much shaken Throne, and gave it the credit of being impregnable.

By the light of subsequent events, the mistakes made at that time and during the succeeding thirty-four years, stand forth glaringly. Statesmanship descended to opportunism, which is but another word for procrastination, and what Caucasian can compete with the Asiatic in this regard? Never do to-day what can be done to-morrow, is the rule inculcated from childhood, which obstructs our intercourse with the natives every day. The history of foreign relations with China, from the death of Hsien Feng in 1861 until the war with Japan cleared the political atmosphere, may be summed up very briefly as follows: Sloth and indifference on the one hand, procrastination and prevarication on the other. The seeds of abomination sown during that period produced the expected crop. It was ripe for the reaper when the nineteenth century was ringing its deathknell, and the orgies of the Boxers constituted the not unnatural harvest.

Has our friend the Chinaman a nervous system? It may be; but as his logic is entirely different from our reasoning, so he possesses an apathy immeasurably superior to that which we may attain. There is no time to discuss the cause or causes of the War with Japan. Indeed I doubt if any Occidental living is familiar with the subject, although more or less acute surmises have been accepted as historical facts. There is, however, no doubt as to the result. A New Far East was suddenly born, and necessitated the re-adjustment of its relations with the western world. When peace was restored, Japan, the marvel of our age, firmly trod in the footsteps of our International Law, and concluded a treaty on those lines. If the Tokio Government had consulted solely its practical knowledge of Asiatic conditions, the Treaty of Shimonoseki would have proved a success. As it is, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, not unnaturally or inexcusably, indulged in some theatrical posing and, accepting the always vague precedent of International Law, made a failure. Instead of securing tangible results, they were greeted with a deafening applause with which they were content, thereby taking the shadow for the substance.

It is simply a repetition of the old, old story of Treaty Making in China. The tangible clauses, which could be enforced by the navy, were duly observed; the moral obligations were met by the time hallowed methods of obstruction as soon as the Chinese mind had recovered from its temporary terror and returned to its normal condition of apathy. Wherever and whenever a foreign power has attempted to interfere with China's internal regula-

tions or customs, it has met with an impregnable wall of dumb opposition and obstruction, which has given rise to the phrase of Chinese stolidity. And this phrase, like most similar expressions, is offensive to this people, as it shows ignorance on our part.

In all the past history of Treaty Making too much has been taken for granted. Very few have studied China's internal arrangements so as to produce practical results. It is now gradually known that the Middle Kingdom is a singular mixture of autocracy and democracy, so blended as to form a Government so stable that it has survived every nation known in history. We talk of survival of the fittest, and thereby pronounce judgement upon ourselves. If the survival of the fittest proves the possession of extraordinary virtues, surely we would do well to assimilate those institutions which have rendered the contemporary of Babylon and Nineveh a living power of the twentieth century.

The Constitution of China, or so much as we know of it, appeals especially to us Americans. We, too, are a confederacy of provinces or States, each sovereign in its autonomy. Sometimes the unassimilated foreign element commits an outrage against our free and liberal institutions. Peaceable Chinese, I confess it with grief but in the spirit of justice which scorns to see the faults of others only, have been mobbed in some of our States, generally if not always by non-citizens, because they did not conform to the rules and customs of the society of their surroundings. A highly undesirable element of Italians introduced the Mafia, and discovered at their cost that our people will not suffer interference with law and order. Redress was demanded, and met with the response that the Administration of the Republic has no right to interfere with the sovereignty of the State. Did any foreign nation attempt to enforce its demands by threats of war? I think not! In the spirit of fairness which characterises our people, Congress voluntarily alleviated the individual distress caused by temporary lawlessness, for which no free government can be held responsible. If threats had been used, they would only have aroused a strongly worded defiance.

China, too, is a confederacy composed of eighteen provinces, each possessing autonomy to a greater or less extent. Theoretically the government is for the benefit of the people, and this theory is practically carried out to this extent that every Magistrate is held responsible for the peace of the district over which he presides. It is indisputable that abuses have crept in. But no government can be perfect, any more than we ourselves may reach here the state of perfection. China, the industrious, the patient, thrifty has lost the art of war in striving to support its teeming millions. That is China's great weakness. Therefore she is open to the insults of every puny power, able to purchase a few war vessels with probably borrowed money. That is why we have fallen into the habit—I omit from qualifying the word for fear that I might use too strong an expression,—of insulting the hoary headed Empire, under the guise of friendly criticism. If China had followed in the footsteps of Japan, and possessed an army and navy commensurate with her population and resources, much less of that sort of friendliness would be manifested.

Times have changed in the few days that have passed since the last century expired, and events are crowding upon us with ever increasing impetus, as if impelled by the restless spirit of locomotion so characteristic of our age. Little did I think, one brief year ago, that I would now be here in China and addressing you upon this subject. And little did the United States think, only four brief years ago, that it would be impelled to take its rank as a world power, and to join in the weighty

deliberations of the nations. It is true, unless the records of the human family prove one huge falsehood, that our civilization, after originating on this Asiatic Continent, has constantly moved in a westerly direction. Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Portugal, Holland, Great Britain, the resolute voices of that civilization, only demonstrate the constancy of this tendency. Its direction is still constant. The United States, unconsciously I grant, was instrumental in completing the circle when it concluded the first treaty with Japan.

"We shall insult no small or bully a great power." Thus voices the Administration at Washington the spirit of the American people. Justice, fairness, and good-will have thus far characterized our foreign relations, and especially those with this Empire so venerable in its age. We wish to see it rise again, in all its glory, rejuvenated by the spirit of progress which has converted the North American Continent from a howling wilderness into a garden spot teeming with happy millions.

Therefore, then, we wish to profit by the mistakes made by others. The regeneration of a people, as well as that of the individual, must come from within, although external surroundings may assist in the struggle which must inevitably ensue. And we do not desire to hasten or retard that struggle by attempting to interfere with internal conditions. We appreciate the fact that Chinese civilisation is the culmination of an evolution covering millenniums; and while we firmly believe that ours is immeasurably superior, we admit freely that it also is the result of natural evolution. Meeting the civilisation of this Empire in a kindly spirit, admiring that which is good, rather than to seek and perhaps to magnify its faults, that, ladies and gentlemen, is the spirit of the Age, as we Americans interpret it. And if that spirit be observed by those to whom the duty of Treaty Making is confided, I for one have no fear that the excesses of the year 1900 will be repeated. But if wilfully we violate that spirit, we shall reap even as we have sown. That is the immutable law of nature, and of nature's God.

Ladies and gentlemen, it remains for me to thank you for the attention you have been kind enough to bestow upon this address. If I have not entered into the technicalities of Treaty making, if such exist, it is because I am as much a stranger to them as you are. But I have, I think, given you a fair idea of what such work is; and if I have been instrumental in helping you to pass a not disappointing evening, I am content.

THE FAR EAST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HONGKONG.

(April 24th.) Mr. Weir: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he is aware that although the new territory on the Kowloon side of Hongkong was acquired mainly for the purpose of protecting the colony, no steps whatever have been taken to fortify the hills; and will he say whether this inaction has the sanction of the Defence Committee and His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Brodrick: May I refer the hon. member to the answer which was given to a question he put on this subject on March 24th, to which I have nothing to add?

Mr. Weir: But this question has never been asked before. Does not the right hon. gentleman admit that this Kowloon territory was acquired for the better protection of the colony?

Mr. Brodrick: I admit nothing.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Why should Hongkong be better protected than Gibraltar?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

THE TIENTSIN NEGOTIATIONS.

(25th.) Sir C. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could state under what circumstances the allied commanders at Tientsin came to deal with conditions on the handing back of territory at Tientsin which affected matters in China as far removed from the sphere of their activity as a district west of Peking; and whether the allied Ministers at Peking had given their consent to proposals being formulated by the allied commanders in reference to such large political questions.

Viscount Cranborne: The commanding officers were asked by the Diplomatic Body what stipulations, from a military point of view, it would, in their opinion, be desirable to make with the Chinese Government when acceding to the latter's request for the dissolution of the Provisional Government of Tientsin. They were not asked to suggest political conditions. His Majesty's Minister reports that it is not likely that the Diplomatic Body will be able to give an opinion on the proposals of the commanding officers for a week or ten days.

THE TIENTSIN SIDING.

(29th.) Sir C. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could state in what condition the Tientsin siding dispute now stands.

Viscount Cranborne: The Russian Government have accepted the proposal of which I informed, the right hon. baronet on Feb. 21. It is proposed to appoint as Commissioners the British and Russian Consular officers at Tientsin.

A NAVAL "AT HOME."

By the kind invitation of Captain Startin and the officers of H.M.S. Arethusa, guests to the number of two hundred met on board that cruiser on Tuesday afternoon. The occasion was the Spring Regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club, and the "At Home," which is a yearly occurrence on that day, was arranged for the benefit of the members and friends of the Club. The assemblage included the principal residents of Shanghai, and to ensure their comfort and entertainment the hosts had spared no effort. The ship was handsomely decorated with flags, ferns and flowers, and excellent music was provided by the string band of the Astor House and the Regimental band of the Baluchis. Several competitions were arranged for the benefit of the ladies, including one called "Jack in the Box" in which one of the crew obligingly permitted himself to be used as a target for tennis balls hurled with more or less accuracy by the fair participants. The "target" displayed great agility in avoiding the missiles, so much so that the exhortation inscribed on a placard that he wore, "don't hurt him," was really superfluous. Shooting with miniature cartridges from Morris tubes was also indulged in, as was a pastime designated in nautical parlance "Bumble Puppy," which was played with tennis racquets and balls, the latter being attached to a pole by ribbons to prevent them being struck overboard. Pleasant nooks were formed by grouping ferns around the guns, and afforded cosy corners in which to rest and listen to the music. While the majority of the guests evinced a preference for the strains discoursed by the Hungarian band, there were not wanting those, chiefly of Scottish origin, who hailed with delight the numbers provided by the pipers of the Baluchis. Refreshments were available in illimitable

quantity, and liquors of the choicest served to prevent the proceedings becoming in the least degree dry. The ladies, as befitted the occasion, donned their smartest and most becoming costumes, and when we have said that we are relieved from the necessity of racking our brain for further complimentary phrases. As the cool of the evening approached many indulged in dancing, and at about 7.30 p.m. the visitors departed, when there were many expressions of opinion that the event was one of the pleasantest ever given in Shanghai, and certainly the best feature of the regatta. A much appreciated forethought was the service of boats maintained between the ship and the shore, and altogether Captain Startin and his officers may congratulate themselves upon the complete success of a most excellent "at home."

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

After suffering disappointment the previous week on account of the weather, the scholars of the Union Church Sunday School were able to enjoy their annual excursion on Saturday, 7th June, which proved a brilliant day, well worth waiting for. The rendezvous was Unkaza. This must be the fourth consecutive excursion which has been held at the beautiful domain of Mr. and Mrs. E. Jenner Hogg. Every year the grounds with their artistically planted trees, their shady copses, their green lawns, their arbours and flower beds become more and more beautiful, and the annual visit to them is accordingly looked forward to with delight by both teachers and scholars. The meet was in front of the Union Church at 1.30 p.m. By 2 p.m. the long procession of seventy-five carriages was on its way up the Maloo. This long string of carriages was bound to get disorganised at the Kiangse Road and other crossings, to allow the long-suffering public to dart across the Maloo. Otherwise they arrived at Unkaza in fair order. On arrival the young folk explored the grounds, played cricket and foot ball, and filled themselves up with aerated waters until tea time. One would have to go a long way to see a prettier sight than the grounds presented, with group after group of fair little maids in their summer hats and dresses. A photographer who made pictures of child life his specialty would have had a great time on Saturday afternoon. After tea the great business of the sports was carried through, under the systematic and business-like management of Inspector Collins, Mr. H. R. H. Thomas, and Mr. C. M. Bain. The competitors having given in their names previously there was no confusion at all. The high and long jumping was specially good. One competition created a great deal of amusement. A number of buns, plentifully besmeared with treacle, were suspended by strings, and the competitors, with their hands tied behind them, had to bite at and eat these dangling delicacies.

Dusk was drawing on when the happy children gathered round the front door of the house to receive their prizes from the hands of Mrs. Hogg, who very kindly consented to present them. After the prize distribution the Rev. C. E. Darwent moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Hogg for the use of their lovely garden, and to Mrs. Hogg for distributing the prizes. This was carried with three cheers and repeated tigers. After this it was a kind of "sauve qui peut" for carriage and home.

Appended is a list of events and prize winners:—

- 1.—SACK RACE, FOR GIRLS UNDER 12 YEARS.
 - 1.—Gladys Rowland.
 - 2.—Aggie Ollerlessen.
 - 3.—Jennie Clifton.
- 2.—100 YDS. HANDICAP, FOR BOYS UNDER 12.
 - 1.—James Law. 13 sec.
 - 2.—E. Thatcher.
 - 3.—Willie Lunt. } Dead heat.
 - Tom Wood.
- 3.—75 YDS. SKIPPING RACE, FOR GIRLS, 12 to 16 years.
 - 1.—Edie Gande.
 - 2.—M. Neubourg.
 - 3.—Katie Taylor.
- 4.—120 YDS. HANDICAP, FOR BOYS, 12 to 16 YEARS.
 - 1.—James Mayne.
 - 2.—W. Thatcher.
 - 3.—Tom Wigton } Dead heat.
 - Tom Mayne.
- 5.—EGG AND SPOON RACE, FOR GIRLS UNDER 12.
 - 1.—Aggie Ollerlessen.
 - 2.—Mary Brandt.
 - 3.—Muriel Lamond.
- 6.—BOOT AND SHOE RACE, FOR BOYS UNDER 12.
 - 1.—David Campbell.
 - 2.—Willie Lunt.
 - 3.—Edwin Thatcher.
- 7.—120 YDS. HANDICAP, FOR GIRLS, 12 TO 16.
 - 1.—Mary Neubourg.
 - 2.—E. Gande.
 - 3.—Mabel Goodfellow.
- 8.— $\frac{1}{2}$ -MILE HANDICAP, FOR BOYS, 12 TO 16.
 - 1.—H. Clements.
 - 2.—E. Clements.
 - 3.—Tom Main.
- 9.—100 YDS. HANDICAP, FOR GIRLS UNDER 12.
 - 1.—Gladys Rowland.
 - 2.—Ray Palmer.
 - 3.—Aggie Ollerlessen.
- 10.—LONG JUMP, FOR BOYS UNDER 12.
 - 1.—E. Thatcher.
 - 2.—Jas. Law.
 - 3.—Tom Wood.
- 11.—50 YDS. BLINDFOLD RACE, FOR GIRLS, 12 TO 16.
 - 1.—Edie Gande.
 - 2.—Gladys Lamond.
 - 3.—Norah Wilson.
- 12.—HIGH JUMP, FOR BOYS, 12 TO 16.
 - 1.—E. Mayne.
 - 2.—R. Purcell.
 - 3.—Willie Thatcher.
- 13.—POTATO RACE, FOR GIRLS, OPEN.
 - 1.—Gladys Lamond.
 - 2.—Gladys Little.
 - 3.—Lily Gould.

Mrs. E. J. Newman and Miss Amy Quackenbush had collected a varied and valuable set of prizes to be awarded for the above races. Miss Quackenbush and Mrs. Fitch had charge of the refreshments.

THE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

The Chinese, all over the Empire, during the last two days have been celebrating one of their most popular festivals, the "Twaniang Tsiuh." It takes place on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and it may be looked upon as China's Annual Regatta. It originated as far back as 450 B.C., and does not show any sign of waning popularity, and this in spite of the fact that the magistrates have, from time to time, endeavoured to stop its celebration by issuing proclamations. The reason for this action of the officials is that so many lives are lost, as the boats are not infrequently overturned.

Its origin is due to the following incident. In the year above-mentioned there lived a just and able Minister of State who loved the people and who was held in great esteem and respect by them. One of the most popular of the national poems of China "The Dissipation of Sorrows," was written by

him. Like many another good man, however, the only reward of his fidelity and zeal for his prince was his degradation and dismissal. He was so overcome by this base ingratitude that he immediately, to the great distress and anguish of the people, drowned himself in a small river in Huanan. The people, fearing that the fishes would disfigure the body, immediately put out in boats to recover it, the rowers of each body straining every nerve to outstrip their fellows. This is supposed to have given rise to the racing of "dragon boats." For many years after his death, the people flocked to the place where he committed suicide. They carried with them little packages of boiled rice wrapped in bamboo leaves to be used in sacrifice to the spirit of their dead hero. Hence at the present time rice dumplings are eaten in enormous quantities by the Chinese.

The Dragon Boats are long narrow boats, sometimes being fully 100 feet in length. Two men sit side by side and propel the boat with paddles. Immense crowds of spectators line the banks of the river, occupying every vantage point, and they become greatly excited as contending boats sweep by to the clang of gongs and the beating of drums which are found in so many boats. The crews are, sometimes, feasted by wealthy individuals, and not infrequently prizes are given to the successful crew. J. Dyer Ball, in "Things Chinese," says, "The Annual Regattas throughout China of the Dragon Boat Feast gives an outing to many a child and lady who, attired in their holiday best, line the banks of the rivers, and watch the narrow snake-like boats, dashing up and down in impromptu races and spurts with their rivals from neighbouring villages."

As sickness is very prevalent at this season of the year, a great trade is done in charms during the continuance of the festival which, on account of its popularity, is sometimes continued for many days. These charms consist in the main of mystic lines on yellow paper which are affixed to doors and walls and are supposed to be efficacious in warding off sickness and calamity. Sprigs of sweet flag hung over the door are considered to be very potent and valuable charms by the people everywhere. In Southern China especially, during the continuance of the festival, it is quite common for the lower class of people to dine off a plump dog. The common belief is that at this enervating time of the year this peculiar diet is eminently useful in reviving the exhausted energies of the sons of toil.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.)

4th June.

(1) Wu Lu is appointed Literary Chancellor of Yunnan province.

(2) Decree cashiering a number of the local officials of the rebellious districts in south-west Chihli for incapacity in dealing with the rebels.

5th June.

Ting Yü-chên is appointed prefect of Hochienfu, Chihli province.

7th June.

(1) Tsung Yu, Mongol noble with the brevet rank of a Duke, is appointed to do duty at the Ch'ien-t'ing Palace-gates.

(2) Decree commanding the arrest of Chu Nien-tsu, cashiered ex-magistrate of Yü-k'anghsien, Kuangtung province, who having been found to be indebted to the provincial treasury for several thousand taels and ordered to make good the amount, suddenly absconded. The Governor of Kiangsi, the native province of the absconding ex-chihhsien, is also ordered to confiscate any property which may belong to the said Chu Nien-tsu.

8th June.

The Kiangsu expectant Taotai of the 3rd class, Li Wei-han, who was received in audience to-day, is commanded to return to the same province as an expectant Taotai of the 1st Class. His name is also to be recorded in the Grand Council books for early preferment.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

5th June

The Reduced Duty on Tea.

The "Universal Gazette" learns that H.E. Liu K'un-yi has recently received a telegram from the Chinese Foreign Office, stating that it had been decided to follow the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, to impose a duty of five per cent ad valorem on Tea exported abroad, and that this had also been notified to the Chinese Commercial Commissioners, Sheng Kung-pao and Liu Hai-huan, and the Commissioners of Customs in the various Treaty ports.

A "Go" at Taoists and Buddhists.

Taoist and Buddhist monasteries and associations throughout the Empire have the name of being mostly comparatively wealthy, possessing in the majority of cases large landed estates, which bring considerable overplus to the coffers of the abbots, chief priests and bonzes. It is not surprising, therefore, to find avaricious mandarins continually on the lookout for excuses to fleece these wealthy abbots and priests "for the good of the State." According to a Chinkiang dispatch a notification has been recently issued to the abbots and priests-in-charge of the various Taoist and Buddhist monasteries and temples of Chinkiang prefecture, to be prepared to contribute three-tenths of their revenues every year towards paying off the War Indemnity, such contributions to cease upon the completion of the payment of said Indemnity. The impoverished state of the provincial exchequer is given as the reason for the demand, and the priests are told that as all subjects of the Emperor are loyally helping his Majesty to pay off the country's debt to foreigners, the same feeling of loyalty to the Throne should prompt abbots and priests to loosen the strings of their overflowing purses in aid of the same patriotic object.

The New Regime in Peking.

A private letter from Peking, speaking of the pleasure it has given to people in the capital to learn the news of Prince Su's appointment as Commandant of Gendarmerie and Commissioner of Roads, states that Prince Su has already made a great weeding-out of the members of that body of Manchus, many of whom are incapacitated by the opium habit and other vices. Of the balance, over one-half are to be turned into regular police constables, to patrol the roads, but they are to retain their military character, and at regular intervals must appear on the parade ground to be drilled according to foreign models. Besides the Peking Gendarmes, two battalions of the "Green Corps" (Chinese) are also to be turned into constables, retaining however their military character.

6th June.

Kolao Huis in Chekiang

are reported to have been quite active lately in getting recruits in that province. It is alleged in mandarin circles, in Hangchow, that there were few Kolao Huis in Chekiang province previous to 1900, but that owing to the introduction, since then, of several regiments of Hunan and North Kiangsu troops for the seacoast

defences, there are now a great many members of the Kolao Hui Revolutionary Society in the province who are suspected to be concocting certain schemes against the Government. This has put the officials at Hangchow on the alert, with the result that according to a dispatch from that city, they have arrested one of the principal chiefs of the Kolao Huis, named Ho Yung-tsing, who gave, under torture, such astounding revelations of the extent of the work and ramifications of the society, within the past two years in Chékiang, that it was decided to behead the man at once as a warning to the revolutionists that the Government was on the alert. Amongst the names of the principal members of the society given by the prisoner was that of a major, second in command of a battalion in the vicinity of Wenchow. This officer was at once arrested by order of Governor Jen Tao-yung, and was recently secretly brought to Hangchow, where he is now awaiting trial. All the papers, flags and paraphernalia of a head chief of the Kolao Huis were found in the possession of the Major in question, who is also reported to have openly defied the authorities to behead him, as a revolution amongst the troops would soon ensue if he were made away with.

The Chino-Japanese Commercial Negotiations.

It is reported in local mandarin circles that during the absence of Sir J. Mackay, the British Commercial Commissioner, from Shanghai during the hot weather, the interval will be taken advantage of by the Chinese and Japanese Commissioners to negotiate the commercial treaty between the two countries.

The Rebellion in S.-W. Chihli.

The "Universal Gazette" contains the following from its K'ai-feng correspondent, with reference to the early portion of the rebellion in southern Chihli:—On the 8th of May last, Governor Hsi Liang of this city received the following telegram from the Provincial Treasurer of Chihli:—'The district cities of Kuangtung and Weihsien have been captured by the rebels.' After the receipt of this telegram, a petition was also received from the Chihhsien of Lingchanghsien by the Governor, reporting that the people of his district, which borders the Chihli south-western frontier, were in sympathy with the rebels and begging that troops be sent to him to overawe the malcontents. The Governor, therefore, at once ordered off two battalions to Lingchanghsien. H.E. also ordered the Major-General in command of the Hopei circuit to station extra troops at Changtê, Anyang, Neihuang and Linhsien—also on the Honan-Chihli frontier—in response to petitions from the local officials of those cities who unanimously declared that the successes of the Chihli rebels had encouraged their people to become restless also.

7th June.

Court News.

It is reported from Peking that the Empress Dowager is thinking of giving another reception to the Legation and other foreign ladies in Peking some time towards the end of this month. The place of the proposed reception is not yet decided upon; some say that it is to be held, as usual, in the Tzenging Palace—the special quarters of the Empress Dowager in Peking—whilst others say the Empress Dowager is thinking of making a sort of Garden party at Eho Park, outside the Westgate of the Capital.

The Industrial School at Peking,

According to a native correspondent, is to have foreign instructors to teach the inmates how to make bar and toilet soap,

candles and various kinds of foreign perfumeries, which are now very popular amongst Chinese ladies. In this connection an official belonging to the Industrial School is now on his way to Shanghai for the purpose of engaging such instructors and purchasing the necessary machinery.

Reported Disturbance in Fanshuihsien, Honan.

The "Universal Gazette's" Honan correspondent sends the following, which we translate below:—

The other day, the third party of Germans visiting this province happened to be in a village belonging to Fanshuihsien, went to look at some theatricals which were being held in the village temple, in honour of the village god. Naturally the curiosity of the villagers, male and female, centred upon the rarely seen strangers instead of upon the actors on the stage, and a crush ensued which was so great that the Germans were encircled at close quarters on all sides. The unsavouriness of the unwashed mob was apparently unbearable, and one of the strangers took out a small bottle, very likely of Florida water, or eau de Cologne, which he sprinkled about him, not knowing, as was natural, that such a harmless act would be distorted by the ignorant villagers into a charge of an attempt "to scatter poison" amongst them, whilst others cried out that the strangers were using some "charmed" water to "entice the female villagers to come to them." A disturbance arose and the Germans had to retreat; but the villagers succeeded in seizing the baggage of the strangers. Complaint was promptly made at the yamen of the district magistrate of Fanshuihsien, and a claim of Tls. 3,000 further made for the loss of the baggage seized by the villagers. The Magistrate summoned the village elders before him, and after censuring them told them that if they wished to preserve themselves and their fellow villagers from harm they must hand over Tls. 3,000 to remunerate the Germans for their losses. The elders stoutly asserted their inability to raise even Tls. 300, much less Tls. 3,000, and the magistrate ultimately had to decree that the whole hsien, or district, should help to raise the money. This produced a great uproar culminating almost in a riot amongst all the inhabitants inside, as well as outside the city of Fanshuihsien, and the news being reported to the Governor at K'ai-feng, he immediately sent a deputy to investigate the matter, the result of which is being now anxiously awaited for.

9th June.

An Imperial Recognition.

It will be remembered by readers of these "Notes" that, during the stay of Prince Tsai Chen, Special Ambassador to King Edward's Coronation, here, his highness visited the Ching Chong College, a School of Western Learning endowed by the late wealthy Chinese merchant, Yeh Ching-chong of this port. It appeared that the Prince was so highly pleased with the work done by the institution that he memorialised the Throne, asking for a tablet written by the Emperor's own hand to be presented to the College as a mark of the Imperial appreciation. This tablet has now arrived from Peking, and the ceremony of hanging it up in the great reception hall of the College will be performed some time this week by H. E. Li Hai-huan, President of the Board of Works and Chinese Associate Tariff Commissioner.

The Remains of the late Marquis Li.

according to a Tientsin telegraphic dispatch, were to leave Taku in the China Merchants' steamer Hsinfung yesterday afternoon, and might be expected to arrive at

Woosung on the 12th instant. After making a few hours' stay there the Hsinfung will then proceed up the Yangtze, bound for Wuhu where the coffin will be landed.

An Imperial Palace at Paoting.

As already stated in these columns, the Empress Dowager's desire to have a palace constructed for her in Paoting is soon to be gratified. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has ordered plans and specifications to be made for the new Imperial Palace, which is to contain some 400 rooms, and at a rough estimate it will cost him nearly Tls. 100,000. This will include a large garden and the customary water lily and gold-fish ponds; but it does not include the expenses which will have to be borne in the matter of furniture. The new Palace is to be ready by next October, in time for the Court when it visits the Western Imperial mausolea.

10th June.

Chinese Lady Students en route to Japan.

The Japanese mail steamer, which left Shanghai last week for Japan, had on board a party of eight young Chinese lady students, under the chaperonage of a Madame Wu, the wife of a Chinese M. A., Mr. Wu Chih-hui, a native of Wusieh, who also accompanies the party. These eight young ladies are to undergo a course of three or four years' education in Japan and are composed of the following:—Tseng Ts'ao-shih, aged twenty-two, of Shanghai, daughter-in-law of an official; Miss Cheng Yen-an, of Soochow, aged twenty-one, younger sister of Ch'ên Sung-ping, M. A.; Hu Hua-shih, of Wusieh, aged eighteen, grand-daughter-in-law of Hu Hamei, Director of Studies; Miss Hu Pin-hua, of Wusieh, aged fifteen, grand-daughter of the above; Miss Chou Pei-chen, of Wusieh, aged thirteen, daughter of Chou Ch'ung-chien, Wusieh Customs; Miss Yu Wen-wai, of Wusieh, aged nine, daughter of Yu Ch'ung-yuan, M. A.; Miss Feng Yuan-sai, of Wusieh, aged thirteen, niece of Wu Chih-hui, M. A.; Miss Wu Fu, of Wusieh, aged fourteen, daughter of above. This is a decided step in advance for China, all the young ladies above-noted belonging to distinguished families amongst the gentry and literati of this province.

The Recent Imperial Audience.

With reference to the Imperial Audience granted on the 6th inst., in the Ch'ients'ing Throne-hall, to the Russian Grand Duke Ti (?), as may have been perceived by our Peking telegram published yesterday morning, a Tientsin native dispatch has the following:—When news was received by the Chinese Foreign Office of the intended visit to Peking of a Russian Grand Duke, or Prince (Ch'in Wang), upon enquiry it was found that the Grand Duke was a member of the Russian Admiralty and that he was on a tour through the Far East. On the day before the Russian Grand Duke was expected to arrive at Taku, therefore, by command of the Empress Dowager, H. E. Lien Fang (Manchu), Vice-President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was sent down to Tangku to meet the Royal visitor and escort the latter by train to Peking. They arrived at the Peking terminus on the 3rd of June, and the Russian Prince was personally welcomed there by Prince Ching, on behalf of the Emperor. The same ceremony was observed at the Audience on the 6th inst., as had been accorded to Prince Henry of Prussia when His Highness was received in audience by the Emperor. His Majesty rose from his seat when the Grand Duke came up to the Imperial dais, and shook hands with his guest, after which there ensued a short conversation expressive of mutual regard between His Majesty and the Czar, etc., and the Audience was

ended. On the next day, the 7th inst., Prince Ching entertained the Grand Duke at a banquet in the former's residence.

Another Imperial Reception.

The "Sinwên-pao" learns that the Empress Dowager intends to give a reception in the Palace to-day to the ladies of the various Foreign Legations, in honour of the Dragon Festival which will be celebrated to-day—the 5th day of the 5th moon—throughout the whole Empire. It is also stated that Princess Ching and the young Princess Yung Shou will assist the Empress Dowager in entertaining the Foreign guests.

The Arrival of Prince Tsai Chen in England.

The local mandarins have received news from London reporting the safe arrival at that city, on the 29th ultimo, of His Highness Prince Tsai Chen, Special Ambassador to the Coronation, and Suite, and also that the members of the Embassy had been most cordially and honourably received by the British Reception Officials.

11th June.

The Remains of the late Marquis Li.

According to a report in local mandarin circles the China Merchants steamer Hsinfung which is expected to arrive at Woosung from Tientsin to-morrow, with the coffin of the late Viceroy and Marquis Li Hung-chang, en route to Wuhu, Anhui province, for burial, will come up river after all. The steamer will be moored alongside the Kinleeyuen wharves, on the French Bund, for the convenience of those mandarins and friends of the late Statesman who may desire to tender their last respects to him.

Re Missions in Honan.

A K'ai-feng dispatch states that Governor Hsi Liang of Honan has recently appointed a number of expectant officials to visit various parts of the province where there are Christian Churches and missions. These deputies of the Governor are each given thirty taels (sic) for travelling expenses and they are to get the local authorities of the districts they shall visit to accompany them to the various towns and villages where there are churches, and summon before them the headmen and elders to give bonds guaranteeing that they will do their best to protect all missionaries, converts and church property in their vicinity. This scheme of Hsi Liang is not expected to be of much use.

The Insurrection in Changchou, Fukien.

An official dispatch received here from Amoy reports that Taotai Yung (Manchu), Intendant of the Changchou Taotaisip, the official whose exactions recently caused the people of that prefecture to rise up against the authorities, has been removed from his post in order to soothe the insurgents. In spite of this, however, the insurgents are still in strong force in the vicinity of Changchou which is in a state of semi-siege. News had also been received from Foochow that Viceroy Hsi Ying-k'uei of that city had ordered a large force under a well-known general to proceed to the rebellious districts, when the operations against the insurgents are to be vigorously prosecuted.

The Insurrection in Szechuan.

The local mandarins have received a dispatch from Ch'engt'u, capital of Szechuan, to the effect that the head of the Tze-yang insurgents, named Li, who in May last, with a body of insurgents, had besieged the city of Tze-yang, was subsequently forced by the Government troops

to raise the siege, and in a battle shortly afterwards was captured with a number of followers. A quantity of firearms, swords and lances were also taken by the troops, who lost some fifty men in the fight. The insurgent chief was eventually taken to Ch'engtu where, after a trial before Viceroy K'uei Chun, the man was put to death by the "lingch'ih" process, i.e., slow and shameful death, otherwise known as the "slicing" process.

COREAN LITERATURE.

Corea is a land without novels or newspapers. Let anyone who suffers from nervous prostration, brought on by vain efforts to keep pace with the literature of the day, come here and rest. No regular story-writer is known to have lived in these parts for a thousand years. There are no publishing houses, and no laws of copyright. Scholars have written short essays at rare intervals, but literature has never been reduced to the common level of ordinary life. Books in colloquial, sold at ordinary street stalls, would be a thing horrible in the eyes of the literati. Says he, "How could common words such as people use in talk ever be printed in books?" In his attitude he reminds me somewhat of a callow secretary who had been loaned Mark Twain's "More Tramps Abroad." He brought it back, and the friend inquired as to how he liked it. "Oh, I enjoyed it, but don't you think he's 'rawther' vulgar?"

Literature in Corea is never vulgar. Education consists in a knowledge of the immortal Chinese Classics. Characters are sacred, and no printed book can be tossed about or trod upon without offending the gods. Children begin with the Thousand Characters and pass on to a history, that explains the nature of the yang and the yin and other fables of China. Then they read the Tong-gam, a history of the Middle Kingdom from the 4th century B.C. to 959 A.D., written by Sen Ma-koang; then the Great Learning, Mencius, Analects, Doctrine of the Mean, books of poetry and history, and finally the Yi-king. No work dealing with native subjects appears on the curriculum. It has been a law with Corea that a small state should serve a large one, and so in education she has rigidly excluded everything that was not of Chinese origin, lest she should appear to exalt self. The Chinese of Corea is Wenli. Very famous writers have lived, a whole group of them at once about 1400 A. D., who wrote many books on history, ceremony, etc. Some of these scholars were highly honoured at the court in Nanking, but their books were laid aside and forgotten, or lost, or destroyed, or buried, until it is almost impossible to get hold of such native literature, and even scholars know nothing of the literary history of their poor peninsula. Of late, books are coming out of unexpected holes and corners and offering themselves for sale. The other day an encyclopædia, called the Mun-kun-pi-go, written about 1770, was sold to a foreigner for 194 yen. At about the same time I met a man with an armful of books on his way to the Japanese settlement. I inquired as to what they were and found them marked I-kye, someone's nom de plume, though no one seemed to know the possessor of the name. After search I found it was a M'Hong Yang-ho, who was sent as the King's representative to the Court at Peking in 1795. He was also governor of the north of Corea, and is noted in the sacred book of writers as one of the famous literati. The book begins with a composition on the wild goose. It shows us what Corea thought of her neigh-

bours at the time when Napoleon Bonaparte was trying to tell Europe what he thought of his. The composition is partly in prose and partly in verse. As there is no possibility of equalling the elegance of the original, I leave the form to take care of itself and try to interpret faithfully the points noted therein.

Setting Free the Wild Goose.

"In the late Autumn a peasant of Kyang-heung (on the Tumen near Vladivostok) caught two wild geese, cut their wings, and gave them to me. I kept them in the court where the steward looked after them. One day he came to me and said, 'These birds are better flavoured than pheasant, I advise Your Excellency to kill and eat.' 'Tut, man,' said I. 'Have you never noticed that when these birds fly they preserve the strictest order, that is yi (ceremony); when they mate there is no confusion, that is ewi (loyalty) in their migrations they follow the warmth of the sun, that is chi (wisdom); though they go and come you can always count on them at the right season, that is sin (trustworthiness); they never make war on other creatures with bill or scratch with claws, that borders on in (love). Only a bird with feathers, yet possessing the five virtues! Its ways and habits recorded in the Classics, its note a song! The Book of Yi talks of it, at weddings, too, it is carried along to help out the ceremony, and so its virtues and superior attainments are manifested. It would never do to make soup of, or fry like pheasant, quail or chicken. Feed them every day on grain and give them water to quench their thirst, fix them a coop to keep out the cold; shut them up at night from foxes and rats; let a month or so go by, till their wings lengthen out, then take them to the Peak and let them fly away with this message:—

Keep away from the North—
The long sand woods where your quills will lie,
And the inky Amoor, that goes greedily by,
The cracking ice that will spoil your bill,
And the sneaky old bear to claw and kill,
And the round spot tiger that loves you dear,
And the savage bow and the whistling spear,
Keep away from the North, keep away!

Keep away from the South—
The red-hot earth and the boiling sea,
And snakes in the air that fly,
That stand on their tails and hiss and strike,
Till the geese that are bitten die.
There are fiery hills that scorch the sun,
And flames that glare by day,
If you go to the South, your life is done,
And your feathers are burned away.

Keep away from the East—
There's the Sea of the Child,
With its waters heaving, pitching wild,
And whales that swallow a ship down whole,
With jumping beasts that squirm and roll;
And the black-toothed man with tattoo band,
And a cunning heart and a clever hand,
With a deadly bullet and eye to aim,
And a thunder flash and a burst of flame,
Where you never would get away at all,
And your bows and nerves would be ground up small.

Keep away from the West—
Where the Yaloo flows,
By the land of sin and dirt,
Where the words they talk with nobody knows,
And the coat they wear's a shirt.
Where a spear is hung in the girdle string,
And a deadly blade beside,
Where they hunt the life of each living thing,
To gorge on its flesh and hide;

Where the smell of oil they dote upon,

And the tents are decked with quills.
If you venture there you are dead and gone,
As a ghost among the hills.

"But here, in this land of green mountains, where the day first shines; and the silver constellation stretches across; and the Horn Star hangs over; and the warp and woof of heaven glistens with light; and mountains interlace; and waters circle round; where heat and cold are just what they ought to be; and fertile lands stretch three hundred miles; and grain grows plentifully; and the doctrine of the sages is taught; and where grace abounds; where the young of animals and eggs of birds are not molested, and where all things flourish. Fly nowhere else; come back here with your wife and family and call all your relatives; sail in with the clouds and sing out to the moon; dine off the reeds, but watch out for arrows and fish nets; go South in autumn and come back in spring, and live out your life in peace."

ESSON THIRD.

ACROSS SIBERIA.

(BY OUR CHINGCHOUFU CORRESPONDENT.)

I.

21st May.

We began our journey from Chefoo on the 19th instant and had a comfortable passage on the s. s. Chungching to Port Arthur. The steamer left at 9 p.m. prompt, and arrived at her destination about six o'clock next morning. We had to pass the doctor before being admitted to port and waited several hours before the signal came, allowing the vessel to come into the harbour. A friend came on board to meet us so that we landed in comfort and lodged at the Hotel de France which is close to the landing place. The charges here are very high and the accommodation very poor; the food, however, was found palatable. A curious custom is to charge so much for a room and extra for meals, each meal being paid for separately. In crossing in the steamer we found the fare to be seven mexican dollars per head and extra for meals according to tariff.

On presenting a letter of introduction from the Civil Administrator of this province, we were most courteously received by a gentleman who is on the staff of the railway administration. He drove us over in the afternoon to the new town which is rapidly being built. It is laid out in broad streets macadamized, rolled and drained. Hotels, schools and private residences are all in course of construction, and thousands of Chinese labourers are busily at work. The harbour is also being deepened, and will when complete prove ample for all the merchant shipping likely to use it. The harbour presents a busy scene. Torpedo boats darting about; merchant steamers anchored stern close to the shore; junks, sampans and small craft of all kinds, moving in all directions. The hills facing the sea are all surrounded with a belt of forts frowning down on any hostile fleet that may assail them; and are said to be impregnable. The railway is still in a state of transition and the appointments at present are in a rather rough condition, but we are promised everything in good order within the next year or so. Rickshaws, droskys and bicycles, jostle each other in the stony streets, and crowds of Chinese, Russian soldiers, officers, and civilians, through the thoroughfares, making a most animated and picturesque scene. The whole place strikes one as being in process of formation, and the ideas concerning it, realised, will make Port Arthur a city to be proud of.

We started on our long train journey at eight in the morning. The gentleman who so kindly drove us round the place the previous day met us on our way to the train and secured our tickets. He informed us that our Chinese servant could not cross into Russian territory without a passport,

and as we had neglected to procure one we were reluctantly compelled to leave him behind. Our tickets were taken to Kungtuling and cost 14½ roubles, equal to the same number of mexicans.

Some of our baggage had to go to the baggage car, but the cost was only 65 cents, so we had little reason for complaint. We had a section of the carriage, but the whole car was open from end to end; at night we fastened up a blanket at the end of our section which made it more private. We had taken some provisions with us as there was no buffet car on the train, but we found that the train stopped frequently and that the restaurants at the stations had various kinds of food of good quality and very cheap in price. Chinese were also selling fruit, bread, eggs, etc., at every station, and even "Hirano" and "Tansan" mineral waters. About 10 p.m. we stopped at a station and were there overtaken by the train from Newchwang, and were joined by some English speaking travellers, one of whom turned out to be a Scot from Edinburgh who knew friends of ours. These travellers dropped off a few stations farther on, and we relapsed into silence and by and by into slumber. The seats in the train are lined with grey felt and have springs, the backs lift up and are fixed with supports and form a top berth for sleeping purposes. The arrangement differs from that usual on American lines in being set across the car at right angles to the sides, and the corridor running along the side and not the centre. This gives more sleeping room and is more comfortable. The country through which we passed is mountainous and the train moved slowly up the slopes. The air felt cool, and at night was cold, rendered more so by rain which fell pretty freely for some time. We were surprised to find the road so well ballasted, the stations so frequent and well built, and the line in such good working order, policed by soldiers, picked men from various regiments, and all sober and civil and evidently well fed and well clad.

23rd May.—At Kungtuling, where we changed trains, we were crowded into a compartment already well filled and so spent a rather uncomfortable night. The stations are now only building, and everywhere there is more or less disorder and confusion. The country is more or less in disorder and confusion. The country is more open and pastoral and the soil a rich black loam. The line seems very well built, but occasionally we stop for repairs or have to get out and walk over a bridge in course of construction. The sleepers on which the rails are laid are very close together and very thick. As none of our party know Russian we have difficulty in making ourselves understood, but knowing Chinese is a great help, as they are everywhere and are nearly all Shantung people or at least speak "Kuanhua." Fresh milk can be obtained at 15 kopecks a bottle, the glass bottle included. Good bread is to be had at all the larger stations, and a round loaf, about three lbs weight of white flour and of excellent quality, for 25 kopecks. Eggs can be bought for 1 kopeck each, hard boiled or raw, and all fresh. Hot water, a kettle full, can be bought for 5 kopecks. All along this part of the line there is no buffet car on the line, and either provisions must be brought with you or bought on the way: we did both. Sanitary arrangements at present are of the most primitive type. We crossed the Sungare this afternoon. The bridge, of the girder type on strong stone supports, seemed well suited for the purpose. There is a garrison of Russian soldiers near by and sentry boxes on the bridge itself. The train stopped at noon and evening for about an hour, to allow passengers to get refreshments at the station restaurants. These restaurants are many of them in rough shanties at present, but building is always going on and they will soon be as well housed as others on the line.

24th May.—We arrived at H.-B.M. this morning about four o'clock, and unloaded our baggage into a large waiting and refreshment room. The arrangements here at present are rough and the food expensive but, considering the circumstances, not much to be grumbled at. Large numbers of military officers and soldiers are strolling about, many of the former decorated with gold and other things, and wearing an air of importance as if quite accustomed to it.

Poor women with sad patient faces feed wretched-looking children with coarse bread. Soldiers in all sorts and conditions of uniform lie all about as if they had no certain dwelling place. The place has a new look about it. Houses are being rapidly built, and there seems to be already quite a considerable Russian settlement. It seems perfectly clear to the most casual observer that the Russians have come to Manchuria to stay. The number of Russian subjects, the strong military element, the completion of the railway, and the immense amount of money already expended and in prospect, renders it a certainty that Russia has in effect acquired Manchuria.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 5th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., Police Magistrate.

R. v. BORELAND AND ANOTHER.

John Boreland and Frank Smith were charged with begging at a private house near the Rifle Butts, and Boreland, who has been twice previously convicted, was sent to prison for one month with hard labour, and Smith for two weeks with hard labour.

Detective-sergeants McDowell and Macpherson supplied the necessary evidence.

Shanghai, 10th June.

R. v. FARRELL.

Thomas Farrell, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and incapable in Broadway on the 9th June.

The prisoner said that if he were forgiven he would promise not to be there again.

Evidence was given by a Sikh constable to show that Farrell was found lying in an intoxicated condition in an alleyway off Broadway.

Detective Sergeant McDowell said that Farrell had been in Court six times during the last seven months.

His Worship said that Farrell must go to prison for one month with hard labour, and afterwards he would see what could be done towards deporting him from Shanghai.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 9th June.

Before Mr. J. C. E. DOUGLAS (Coroner), and Messrs. W. B. CHEETHAM, T. H. HARRIS, and R. LAW (Jurors).
Re B. G. NICHOL.

An inquest was opened on Monday afternoon at the Pootung Mortuary respecting the death of B. G. Nichols, who was drowned on Sunday morning in a creek near Fengwanshan.

After the body had been inspected, Harry P. Allen said that he identified the body as that of B. G. Nichols, who was an engineer's draughtsman at Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co. Witness last saw him alive at half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning. He had known him for about two and a half years.

The inquest at this stage adjourned until next morning at the British Consulate.

Shanghai, 10th June.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attendant on the death of B. G. Nichol was held yesterday at H.B.M.'s Consulate.

J. L. Allen, the first witness called, said that on Saturday evening about five o'clock he and the deceased and McNider left Shanghai in a houseboat for the hills, which they reached early on Sunday morning about six o'clock. They had some tea, and the deceased announced his intention of bathing, asking the witness and McNider to bathe also, but they refused. The deceased did not dive from the boat, but slid off the deck and swam to the other side of the creek. Witness watched him through the cabin window. The deceased sat for a time on the bank and then started to swim back again. He was half way across, when witness noticed that he was not heading straight for the houseboat. The man who was with witness said he thought deceased was in distress, and seizing a boat hook threw it into the water. The deceased who was then sinking, grabbed the boat hook with his left hand and then sank. Witness had gone to another houseboat for a life belt, and McNider had jumped into a small sampan which he, with a Chinaman, worked to the spot where the deceased had gone under the water. The Chinaman had a boat hook and after some time caught hold of the deceased and pulled him to the surface. The body was then brought ashore, and Dr. Brogden coming up at that moment started artificial respiration, which he kept up for about an hour and a half. The deceased was wrapped in blankets, hot water bottles were put round him, and everything possible done to restore life, which was pronounced extinct by Dr. Brogden. The body was then put into a small sampan and brought to Shanghai.

By a juror—He sank about two minutes after he left the bank.

By the Coroner—The creek was about 80 feet wide. He had been about ten minutes in the water altogether. The water was very cold.

By a juror—He did not say anything to them about the coldness of the water. They had that impression from taking the water in their hands. The deceased was known to be a swimmer. He (witness) could not say whether he was a strong swimmer.

By the Coroner—He appeared to be in his usual good health and spirits that morning.

By a juror: He had taken a cup of tea and a few biscuits.

By a juror—He believed that the deceased had complained to a friend about his heart at different times. It did not occur to witness that the deceased had cramp, when he appeared to be in distress.

By the Coroner—He sank under the water at once.

By a juror—Witness did not think that the deceased was entangled in the weeds. He sank without making any splash.

Thomas McNider said that he corroborated the evidence of the last witness in almost every detail. He did not think that the deceased was in the water so long as ten minutes, and before seizing the boat hook which was thrown to him he had gone once under water.

By the Coroner—He should say that the water about there was twelve feet deep. The deceased used to tell witness that he was a very good swimmer. Dr. Brogden did not see the accident, but came along in a skiff just as they were pulling the deceased out of the water. Deceased had never complained to him about his heart, but had several times said that his temperature was one degree below normal. The deceased was not a second above water when he came to the surface, after sinking the first time, and grabbed the boat hook. He and Allen were the only two persons who saw the deceased drowned. There were several people who saw the body after it was taken from the water.

A wish having been expressed by the jurors to hear medical evidence, the case was adjourned until Thursday afternoon in order to procure the attendance at Court of Dr. Brogden, and, if necessary, that of Dr. Jackson, who was deceased's doctor.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 4th June.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Stealing From the Dock Co.

A shopkeeper was charged with stealing certain tools and material of the value of \$25 from the dock works of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co.

A representative of the prosecuting firm stated that on Sunday last the articles enumerated on the charge sheet were found to be missing, and the assistance of the police being obtained they were discovered in the possession of the accused, who was the keeper of an old iron shop. There had been a great deal of petty theft at the docks lately and the thieves must have a good market for the disposal of their booty; no doubt this man was one of the receivers. Detective McPherson said that when questioned by the police prisoner said he bought the goods from a certain man whom he named, but on being confronted with the man was unable to substantiate his statement, and the same result followed the production of another man from whom accused claimed to have purchased the articles. The representative of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co. positively identified certain of the stolen goods, which bore the dock stamps, and suggested that a punishment including a period of canguing at the dock would doubtless have a good effect upon others engaged in this practice of pilfering.

The Court sentenced prisoner to be cangued at the dock for one month and to be imprisoned for five months subsequently.

The Noisy Coolie Nuisance Dealt With.

A case possessing features interesting to those of the public who have had to forfeit part of their sleep owing to the unnecessary amount of shouting indulged in by coolies employed in the vicinity of their dwellings was dealt with on the application of Mr. White-Cooper, who by summons proceeded against Yang Yu-tan, contractor, for permitting coolies in his employ to sing and shout whilst laying the foundations of a new house in Seymour Road, to the annoyance of the public and contrary to the Municipal Regulations.

Mr. White-Cooper stated that he had suffered considerable annoyance from the noise of the coolies, who commenced work at 5.30 a.m. and continued till 7 p.m., during the greater part of which time they were excessively and unnecessarily noisy. He had written to the architect in charge of the building but without any effect.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Pocket Picking.

Two men were charged with the above offence.

Mrs. Silva stated that as she was going to market on the 1st inst. she felt a hand in her pocket, and on turning round saw two men running away but was unable to catch sight of their faces. She found her watch was missing and reported the matter to the Hongkew police station.

Sergeant Lynch said that accused were arrested by the police of Central district, who found in the possession of one man a pawn ticket for a watch pledged for \$4.50, and the man was identified as the person who pawned the watch, which the complainant fully identified as hers.

A sentence of 300 blows and six months' imprisonment was ordered.

Shanghai, 6th June.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

A Watered Cotton Appeal Case.

The rehearing of a case in which the decision had been already given was taken, in which Mr. A. M. Latter appeared for the appellants, and Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld, Inspector of the Watered Cotton Association, represented the prosecution.

It may be remembered that on the 30th April last the hong of Yu Tah were prosecuted on a charge of bringing watered cotton into the Settlement contrary to the Taotai's proclamation. A question having arisen as to the percentage of moisture contained in the cotton, it was ordered by the Court that the matter be decided by the Chamber of Commerce, each side to appoint its own representatives to see the tests carried out in a satisfactory manner. If the cotton were found to contain an undue percentage of moisture a fine of 11s. 500 was to be inflicted. The tests were made and the results embodied in a letter from Mr. Bavier, who stated that of five samples tested three gave 14 per cent. while the other two gave 13 and 11.80 per cent. respectively. On this evidence a conviction was recorded. Some time later on Mr. Latter applied to have the case reopened, on the ground that new evidence would be submitted tending to show that the tests were unreliable, and that other tests made by an expert pointed to the percentage of moisture being less than that stated by Mr. Bavier. The application has been postponed several times and was finally heard to-day.

At the outset Mr. Rosenfeld asked on what grounds it was proposed to reopen the case, and the Assessor said that appellants claimed to have new evidence.

Mr. Latter desired to hear the evidence for the prosecution, which was repeated by Mr. Rosenfeld. (A full report appeared in our issue of the 1st of May.) The witness added that at the tests representatives of all the parties concerned were present.

Mr. Latter—Where were the tests held, Mr. Rosenfeld?—At Messrs. Albert & Co.'s premises, the Watered Cotton Association's office.

Mr. Latter—As a matter of fact did the representative appointed by the Chinese go to a place in Sinza Road?—I do not know.

Did Mr. Kerfoot go to that office?—He left a chit saying he had called.

Is Mr. Bavier a cotton expert?—Yes.

Is he not rather a silk expert?—He is both, and like many other cotton merchants in Shanghai has had to pay dearly for his experience and knowledge.

Does it require special skill to test cotton?—Not particularly.

You are an employee of the Laou-kung-mow Cotton Mill?—Yes.

Have you had experience of cotton mills previously?—No.

Did the cotton mill managers approve of your appointment as Inspector to the Association?—I was appointed by the general managers and do not know what the mill managers thought about it.

Did anyone raise objections to your appointment on the ground of your want of experience, or that you being an employee of a certain mill, that mill might benefit by your appointment at the expense of others?—Not that I know of.

Is it a fact that the Laou-kung-mow mill has been supplied with cotton at lower prices than others?—I decline to answer that question. It has nothing whatever to do with the case.

The Court upheld Mr. Rosenfeld's objection. Mr. Latter maintained that the question was relevant, as his point was to show that Mr. Rosenfeld's inspections had not been conducted with absolute impartiality.

Mr. Latter—Do you know if other mills have had to import Indian and American cotton on account of not being able to buy as cheaply as the Laou-kung-mow mills?—refuse to answer.

Is it not a fact that cotton that has been condemned by the Watered Cotton Association has subsequently found its way into the Laou-kung-mow mills?—I will not answer that; it is a question for the general managers.

Is it a fact that cotton this year has been found to contain one per cent more moisture than usual?

In reply the witness read extracts from "Cotton," by C. P. Brooks, which he stated was accepted as the chief authority on the subject by all dealers and manufacturers in Shanghai and elsewhere. The extracts were to the effect that as a result of a long and exhaustive series of tests made by the writer and other eminent authorities, it had been found that the natural moisture contained in cotton was from five to seven per cent. This percentage favoured the processes of manufacture.

Mr. Latter—All that is very interesting, but does not provide an answer to my question. Mr. Rosenfeld—Even if the extra one per cent were admitted, that would only bring the moisture up to at most eight per cent, and the practice here is to allow a maximum of ten per cent.

Mr. Latter—Where is that book published?—Mr. Rosenfeld—In New York, London, and Lowell, Massachusetts. It is written by C. P. Brooks, author of several technical works on cotton.

Having read that book, does it not refer to the treatment of cotton by modern European and American methods?—Yes.

It is a fact that machine-ginned cotton usually contains less moisture than that prepared by other methods?—Yes.

Does what is known as market cargo usually contain 12 per cent of water?—Certainly not in Shanghai.

Do you consider that you know as much about cotton as, say, Mr. Kerfoot?—I do claim to know more than other people. If I knew as much about mill management as Mr. Kerfoot I should not be an Inspector but a mill manager.

Would you be inclined to accept Mr. Kerfoot's opinion on a question of moisture in preference to your own?—There is no room for differences of opinion in testing moisture—the machine shows the results.

Who made the tests in this case?—Mr. Crawford Kerr, who conducts all the tests for the Association.

Could Mr. Kerfoot differ from you on a question of moisture?—Not if the cotton was taken from the same place.

Why did Mr. Kerr test the cotton instead of yourself if it is so simple?—For the simple reason that it would not do for me to appear as prosecutor, having made the tests myself.

How do you account for the difference shown by Mr. Kerfoot's tests?—I do not know anything about his tests, but a period of several weeks had elapsed.

If Mr. Kerfoot says that from the same bales he got different results to your tests would you explain it by saying he took the cotton from a different part of the bale?—I know nothing whatever of the details of the tests Mr. Kerfoot made.

What do you call fair market cargo?—Nothing containing over ten per cent of moisture.

It is a fact that the best cotton contains some moisture?—Yes, five to seven per cent.

That is American cotton?—Yes.

Do you think the Association's system of testing has been beneficial to the cotton trade?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that large stocks of cotton have been held back owing to the operations of the Association?—It is a

regular practice to hold stocks at this season to see how the market is shaping.

How long have you been Inspector?—One and a half years.

Since your appointment has less cotton come in than formerly?—Not that I know of.

Do you know anything about a seizure of alleged watered cotton from Shing Tai?—I do not, as I was absent at the time.

Were the bales subsequently released?—I heard so, but cannot say of my own knowledge. Not being the arresting officer the matter did not concern me.

Mr. Latter—My case, sir, is that the cotton in question did not contain more than twelve per cent of moisture. I cannot give you the exact figures at this moment, but cotton which is considered fair market cargo in this part of the world often contains twelve per cent.

The Assessor—Have you any evidence to support those contentions? I understood that the evidence was to be produced, and that Mr. Kerfoot was to be present to-day.

Mr. Latter—If that is so, sir, I misunderstood you. I beg to apply for an adjournment to produce Mr. Kerfoot's evidence and that of the head of the Cotton Guild.

Mr. Rosenfeld—I wish to know where the new evidence is on which the case was reopened. Mr. Kerfoot had no order from the Court to conduct tests.

The Assessor—It has been decided that Mr. Kerfoot's evidence shall be taken.

The head of the Cotton Guild was then examined.

Mr. Latter—How long have you been engaged in the trade?—About fourteen years.

What is a fair percentage of moisture in what is known as market cargo?—13 per cent would pass as market cargo, and it might contain as much as 15 per cent. Cotton in that condition would not rot or mildew.

What percentage of moisture would cotton in its best state contain?—Foreign ginned cotton would contain about 11 per cent and best Chinese about the same if not purposely watered.

Can you say if the cotton in question was watered?—An excess of moisture might have been caused by rain that day.

Were there any signs of deliberate watering?—No.

What would be the percentage of moisture in cotton intentionally watered?—About 25 per cent.

Mr. Rosenfeld remarked that the last witness was the man who, at the inauguration of the Association, had agreed to look out for the Chinese operations, and if he gave such evidence in Court he would be contradicted by any cotton expert or mill hand. He had no questions to ask the witness.

The case was adjourned till 2.15 p.m. on Monday next.

Another Cotton Case.

A man was charged with bringing eight bales of watered cotton into the Settlement and attempting to dispose of them contrary to the Taotai's proclamation.

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld for the Association said the man was arrested by a constable of the Association. The cotton contained four per cent above the maximum moisture, fourteen per cent in all. The universal allowance for natural moisture was eight per cent, but Shanghai custom allowed two per cent more. The cotton had not been tested, as anyone could see it was watered. It was worth in all about \$46.

The Court ordered the cotton to be tested, and if found to contain an undue amount of moisture the defendant would be fined \$5.

Later on the accused announced that he preferred to pay the fine without having the tests made.

A Charge of Kidnapping.

A native woman was charged with being concerned with a man, her husband, in kidnapping a girl aged 13 years. The man and the girl were still missing but the police had information of their whereabouts. The girl was in charge of a woman who was practically her guardian, and was sent on an errand for hot water, when she was met on the Runge Road by a rickshaw coolie who conveyed her to her present place of detention.

The Case was adjourned to permit of arrangements being made by the Magistrate to secure the presence of the man and the girl.

Shanghai, 9th June.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

A Chicken Thief.

A well-known chicken thief, who has been twice previously convicted, was charged with stealing 15 chickens, valued at \$7, from the premises of Mr. E. Wheen, 56, Sinza Road, on the 2nd of May. Also with committing similar thefts at the premises of Messrs. E. Portier and E. Jenner Hogg.

Mr. Wheen gave evidence to the effect that, about three weeks ago, his poultry house was looted completely. He reported the occurrence to the Carter Road police station and accused was arrested by a native detective. The birds were not found in his possession, but prisoner admitted stealing the chickens from Mr. Wheen's place.

Accused was sentenced to receive 300 blows, to be imprisoned for six months, and to be expelled from the Settlement.

Sequel to a Runaway.

A mafoo in the employ of Mr. Gustav Oberg was brought before the Court by Inspector Wilson, who stated that the man had been sent to the Mixed Court by the Chihhsien. It seems that about the 22nd of May last, the mafoo was driving a carriage in Peking Road when the pony suddenly shied and bolted, and before it could be got under control by the mafoo the carriage had collided with a coolie and knocked him down, inflicting injuries, from the effect of which he died. The Chihhsien held an inquest on deceased, and a verdict was found discharging the mafoo from any liability, as the evidence clearly showed the accident to be the result of misadventure. The relatives of the deceased, however, disapproved of this finding and created a considerable disturbance, so the Chihhsien directed that the matter should be remitted to the Mixed Court.

The Assessor remarked that in view of the verdict given at the inquest, and the absence of further evidence tending to show negligence on the part of the mafoo, there was nothing to be done but to order his immediate release. It seemed as if the Chihhsien were trying to evade the responsibilities of his office by throwing the duty of discharging the mafoo on to the Mixed Court. As there was no evidence brought forward the mafoo would be released, but as the matter might be brought before the Provincial Judge he would be required to find security for his attendance if called upon. Mr. Oberg giving the required security the mafoo was released.

Stealing from the Scene of a Fire.

Six men were charged with stealing property from the scene of the fire last Saturday, in Seward Road.

Sergeant Lynch said the owners of the property claimed to have lost between \$70 and \$80 worth of material, and when the accused were arrested some \$35 worth was recovered. There was a gang of loafers who seemed to make a practice of attending all the fires in the Hongkew district and many complaints were made about their operations.

Prisoners were each ordered to receive 200 blows and to be deported.

The Watered Cotton Appeal Case.

The rehearing of the case, in which the hong Yu Tah were convicted of bringing into the Settlement a quantity of watered cotton contrary to the Taotai's proclamation and were fined Tls. 500, was continued to-day, when Mr. A. M. Latter appeared for defendants and Mr. A. P. Stokes for the prosecution.

At the outset the Assessor announced that with a view to getting an absolutely independent opinion on the subject of the allowable percentage of moisture in cotton, the Consul-General had written to Mr. Gradwell, of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co., who had given his opinion in a letter which was submitted to counsel for both sides.

Mr. Stokes said that he wished to draw the attention of the Court to the fact that defendants had applied to have the case reopened. In complying with such a request there were two courses open to the Court in connection with the penalty imposed, and they were to modify or withdraw the punishment on the one hand, or to increase it on the other. In this instance he would ask that if the defendants should be found guilty of the charge preferred against them the punishment should be very considerably increased, on the ground that at the previous day's hearing the appellants had based their application for the re-opening of the case on the statement that they would bring forth new evidence tending to show that the tests made by the prosecution were incorrect or unreliable. One would naturally think from that statement that such evidence would be forthcoming, but instead, there were only a series of questions put by Mr. Latter to Mr. Rosenfeld (here counsel quoted from the "N.-C. Daily News" report of the 7th inst.), which contained the most unwarrantable insinuations against the Laou-kung-mow Cotton Mills management. They were to the effect that the said mills had used the connection between their employee, Mr. Rosenfeld, and the operations of the Watered Cotton Association, to cause inaccurate tests of cotton to be made for the purpose of permitting the Laou-kung-mow Mills to purchase cheap cotton at the expense of the other mills. That was the only possible construction to be put upon them. Now all these questions were naturally the outcome of instructions to counsel, and as they contained such utterly baseless and unwarrantable attacks upon the Laou-kung-mow Mills he would ask the Court, if it found for the prosecution, to mark its sense of such discreditable tactics by inflicting a very severe penalty.

Mr. Latter did not intend replying to Mr. Stokes's remarks, as they were quite irrelevant to the point to be decided by the Court. The object of his cross examination of Mr. Rosenfeld must have been patent to all in the Court, and was directed to the point that as that gentleman was at one and the same time an employee of the Laou-kung-mow Mills and of the Watered Cotton Association, he was occupying an extremely difficult position, in which it was only human nature to incline to one side. At the time he cross-examined Mr. Rosenfeld he was under the impression that that gentleman had made the tests on which the prosecution relied, and his object was to shake the value of such testimony. He would now call Mr. James Kerfoot.

Mr. Kerfoot in reply to Mr. Latter said:—I have had twenty years' experience in cotton. I took samples from twenty bales, from the centre of the bales, which is the best place from which to draw samples. I was not permitted to take the samples away. I tested the cotton by

hand. A sample tested previously gave 12 per cent of moisture and what I tested was certainly drier to my mind. My opinion of the percentage of moisture in the samples is that they contained certainly not more than 13 per cent. The best Shanghai cotton this year contains 11 per cent. We often get up to 12 per cent moisture in the cotton at our mills. Anything above 12 per cent I would call number 2 cotton. That would be called market cargo.

Mr. Latter—Had this cotton been adulterated?—No.

At what percentage do you begin to detect adulteration?—I say that anything over 13 per cent is purposely adulterated. I am sure this cotton was not watered purposely.

Mr. Latter—Do you think the office of Inspector should be held by Mr. Rosenfeld?

The Assessor—That question I consider inadmissible. It does not affect the value of the tests in any way.

Cross examined by Mr. Stokes—I am the manager of the Ewo Mills. The owners are members of the Watered Cotton Association. I know the Association fixes the maximum percentage of moisture at 10 per cent. I fixed that percentage myself six years ago. I have all along held that a percentage of 13 or over showed adulteration. I applied the hand test to this cotton. I will admit that it is not so accurate as the machine test. I would be prepared to admit that Mr. Bavier's machine test was more accurate than a hand test if it was made properly.

By Mr. Latter—I have used the oven test for six years and introduced it into Shanghai. I often compare hand and machine tests and find the results very similar. I do not know if Mr. Bavier has an oven similar to mine.

Mr. C. J. Dudgeon was then examined by Mr. Stokes. He said—I am a partner in Ibert and Co., who are the general managers of the Laou-kung-mow Mills. Mr. Rosenfeld was appointed as inspector by the Watered Cotton Association.

Mr. Latter objected to any questions with regard to Mr. Rosenfeld's personality and the Assessor supported the objection.

Mr. Stokes, to Mr. Dudgeon—Who appointed Mr. Bavier to conduct these tests?—The Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Stokes—Can you tell us anything more about the case that will assist the Court?

Mr. Latter again protested against this line of evidence, and the Assessor ruled that it would be quite inadmissible.

Mr. Stokes then called Mr. A. R. Murphine, who said—I am the manager of the Laou-kung-mow Mills and have had 32 years' experience in the cotton trade. I have heard about testing cotton by hand and am of the opinion that it is impossible to detect a difference of one per cent by that method. The natural percentage of moisture in cotton is $7\frac{1}{2}$ for American, $8\frac{1}{2}$ for Chinese, and 8 per cent for Indian. Under no circumstances would those figures be exceeded unless moisture were added artificially.

By Mr. Latter—The figures given are for hand ginned cotton. Machine ginned cotton is not usually drier than that prepared by other methods. The question of the proper percentage of moisture is not a vexed one. I have not experienced an excess of one per cent this year. I keep a testing oven. I cannot tell you the exact average of the cotton we bought this year as I have not worked it out, but it would certainly not exceed $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There is no difference in the moisture of No. 1 and No. 2 cotton. We reject everything containing over twelve per cent. If we bought it we would be infringing the Taotai's proclamation. It is not necessary at any time to add mois-

ture to cotton that has been frozen. I could tell by looking at cotton whether or not it had been adulterated. I would not accept Mr. Kerfoot's opinion as to a certain percentage of moisture, because all tests can be made by the machine. I have not seen the cotton in question.

By Mr. Stokes—Any cotton containing over 12 per cent of moisture is undoubtedly adulterated.

Mr. Kerfoot said that he took the samples for testing on the 8th of May—twelve days later than the seizure.

Mr. Murphine in reply to Mr. Stokes said that the tendency would be for cotton to lose at least one per cent by evaporation in twelve days.

Mr. Latter said he would submit for the consideration of the Court that the prosecution had collapsed. No evidence had been called of any person who had made a test. He had at first imagined that Mr. Rosenfeld had made the tests, but it appeared at a late stage of the proceedings that he had not done so, and that the tests had been made by Mr. Crawford Kerr. He thought that that gentleman would have been called, but he had not been, and the only evidence on that point before the Court was that of Mr. Murphine, who gave various percentages and stated that this year's No. 1 would contain $10\frac{1}{2}$. Mr. Kerfoot said it would be 11 per cent. The evidence showed that cotton containing above 12 per cent was not No. 1 but market cargo, while it might contain up to 13 per cent without having been properly treated. The only evidence before the Court of anyone who examined the cotton was that of Mr. Kerfoot, who said he was sure it did not contain over 13 per cent. An actual sample was sent to him by Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and Co., whose comrade purchased the cotton, and the test showed a percentage of 11.85. He would ask which was the more direct evidence, that of Mr. Kerfoot, who made tests from samples sent by the purchasers, or that of Mr. Rosenfeld, who said Mr. Kerr made the tests. It would be noticed that Mr. Murphine had said an expert could detect adulteration, and Mr. Kerfoot said this cotton had not been adulterated. The only weak point in his case was the lapse of twelve days between the seizure and Mr. Kerfoot's tests, but Mr. Murphine's opinion notwithstanding, any reasonable person could see that cotton taken from the centre of a bale must of necessity be more moist than that from the outside. He argued that if an expert could detect moisture on one occasion he could do so on another.

Mr. Stokes in addressing the Court said he would first of all deal with the point mentioned by Mr. Latter:—that no direct evidence of tests had been put in by the prosecution. The Court already was in possession of the certificate from Mr. Bavier, and he did not think it necessary to say any more on that point, which was thus effectually disposed of. As regarded the question of what amount of evaporation would occur in twelve days, an expert had said it would be at least one per cent. There was no evidence whatever to show that the tests of Mr. Kerfoot were made on cotton from the bales in question. He was quite content to leave his case in the hands of the Court, but would once again urge the desirability of additional punishment being ordered if the case were decided in favour of his clients.

The Assessor in delivering the verdict, said that as regarded the tests the Court was quite satisfied with the evidence given at the first hearing. Several adverse opinions had been expressed, but the weight of evidence favoured the conclusion that there was an excess of moisture—not necessarily intentional. Mr. Kerfoot had admitted that his tests

were made by hand, and that that system was not so reliable as the machine testing. The Magistrate thought, and he concurred with the opinion, that the fine as originally imposed should stand. The expert opinion of Mr. Gradwell was that unless exposed to abnormal conditions cotton could not contain over ten per cent of moisture, and any cotton containing twelve per cent must certainly be adulterated. The Court could not see any reason to increase the fine as asked by Mr. Stokes, as they considered that the insinuations referred to, while they were unwarranted, were not unnatural.

Mr. Stokes remarked that there was a danger that the last remark might be taken to mean that the Court concurred to some opinion with the remarks spoken of, but the Assessor said that he had no intention of conveying any such impression.

Mr. C. J. Dudgeon said that he had notified the Consul-General of his intention to make a public statement, and he would now say in open Court that unless the defence were able to produce ample proof of the insinuations they had made concerning the Laou-kung-mow Mill management their action was utterly unjustifiable.

The Assessor—This Court is not the proper place in which to go into that question.

AS OLD AS QUEEN VICTORIA.

There is not a great number of people living in this country who were born in the same year as Queen Victoria. They who entered the world so long ago as 1819 and are still with us hale and hearty are undoubtedly in the running to become centenarians. A notable example of this very small band is Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, of No. 44, Ryder Street, Surrey Hills, Sydney. This venerable old lady was born in England and came to Australia with her husband before she had attained her eighteenth year, long previous to the great gold rush. She has, therefore, already reached the full age attained by Wellington, Goethe, Victor Hugo, Bismarck, and Tennyson, men who found time to accomplish a vast amount of enduring work, which establishes the fact that it is not among the most uneventful or least suffering lives we must look for examples of longevity. If that were not so, we should not now be writing of Mrs. Fuller's career. To work strenuously for many years building up a competency, to succeed in that effort, and then to have the proceeds of your industry swept away by the miserable process of litigation is disheartening to the last degree. That is what happened to Mrs. Fuller. A weaker mind than hers would have become unbalanced by such a disaster. But that is not all. It is proverbial that troubles come not as single spies but in whole battalions, and so it was in this case. Enjoying excellent health, scarce knowing what serious illness was during the first 71 years of her life, Mrs. Fuller now met with an accident. Losing her footing while ascending the stairs, she sustained a fractured arm and collar-bone—a serious calamity to befall anybody, but specially a woman 71 years of age.

Mrs. Fuller thus writes of her experiences consequent upon her accident: "I became an inmate of Sydney Hospital, and after being in some degree patched up there was discharged within two months as cured. My worst troubles, however, were only just beginning. The fall must have wrenched my back and injured my kidneys for a dull continuous pain set in in that region which allowed me no rest by day or night, producing urinary difficulties of a most distressing nature, and an obstinate constipation. I visited the leading hospitals as an outdoor patient, and was at one time under

treatment at my own home by a lady doctor. None of the plasters, liniments, lotions, or other medicines they gave me proved of any service. As time passed the pain in my back increased so much that the agony I endured was intolerable, and I felt as if I could have welcomed death to end my sufferings. In this wretched condition I remained two years. Then my daughter, Mrs. W. Johnson, of Arden Street, Waverley, bought me three of Mother Siegel's Soothing Plasters, a box of Mother Siegel's Operating Pills, and a bottle of Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. She did this on the advice of a friend who said he was sure they would relieve my sufferings if given a fair trial. Happily for me the accuracy of his belief was soon established, for the plasters, used in conjunction with the Syrup and Pills, at once reduced the backache to a tolerable degree, and in two months had quite mastered it. I was once more able to eat, sleep, and get about in comfort. After so long an illness, and at my advanced age, a quick restoration to perfect health and strength was not to be expected, but I persevered with the three Siegel remedies for six months, and was rewarded by a daily improvement in my condition. At the end of that time I felt as well as a person of my years could hope to be, and I have remained well from that day to this."

The loss of Mrs. Fuller's well-earned savings has been in some degree repaired by the grant of an Old Age Pension by the beneficent State of New South Wales—a boon extended only to those who have resided in the State continuously for at least 25 years, and in itself a sure warrant of the respectability and honour of the recipient. A good thing, and one to be devoutly thankful for, without doubt, but less wonderful than that other relief which Mrs. Fuller has so well described and acknowledged.

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BIRTHS.

ZURN.—On the 4th of June, 1902, at Fleurier (Switzerland), the wife of P. Zurn, of a daughter (by wire).

MARQUARDT.—On the 22nd of April, 1902, at Waudsbek, the wife of Hugo Marquardt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

PREW—WANDERLEACH.—On the 9th of June, 1902, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, and afterwards at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, William Frith Prew, of Mansfield, England, to Mary, younger daughter of the late Charles Wanderleach, of I.M. Customs.

DEATHS.

GLADWELL.—On the 8th of June, 1902, at the General Hospital, Annie Four Gladwell, of the Victoria Nursing Home.

NICHOL.—On the 8th of June, 1902, at "The Hills," Bryce G. Nichol, of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., aged 27 years.

ENGLISH.—On the 2nd of June, 1902, at Weihaiwei, George Henry English, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, attached 1st Chinese Regiment, aged 36 years. Deeply regretted by all his comrades.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. CHINA.—For San Francisco—Mrs. Kennedy, Messrs. P. B. Lalaca, and A. A. Ebrahim. For London—Mr. H. B. Frikke. For Hamburg—Mr. H. Knipping. For Nagasaki—Mr. F. Wurin. For Kobe—Messrs. H. G. Mackenzie, E. Ross and F. Schmitz. For Yokohama—Mr. A. H. Kellp.

Per str. WUCHANG.—For Ningpo—Messrs. W. Alston, Turnbull, and J. Anderson.

Per str. ICHANG.—For Hongkong—Mr. Fergusson.

Per str. SHENGKING.—For Tientsin—Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. Kaplun, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Shaw, junr., Mr., Mrs. and Miss Price, Baron von der Goltz, Mrs. A. P. Lowe, Messrs. L. Dyer, and E. G. Hillier. For Chefoo—Misses Mitchell and Parkhill, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bryan, and Mr. P. Gaiser.

Per str. HAETING.—For Chefoo—Mrs. M. David.

Per str. TAISHUN.—For Hongkong—Mr. Foo.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Mr. G. Locke.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA.—For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. James, Mr. and Mrs. James, Messrs. Leigh Hunt, R. MacGregor, Ytasse, and Alexander Shaler. For Vancouver—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Haskell, Mrs. Faries and child, and Miss Silver. For Nagasaki—Mrs. L. Pierson, Mrs. B. Bracken, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Addis, Miss Masen, Messrs. Beach, C. Higuera, A. B. Atkins, and Mann. For Boston—Mrs. Beach and child. For Liverpool and Southampton—Mr. Chas. Schlee. For Seattle—Mrs. Leigh Hunt. For San Francisco—Miss Kellar. For London—Colonel Browne, Messrs. H. A. I. Macray, and H. D. Morrison. For Kobe—Messrs. Rooke, R. Schwob, and E. Bavier.

Per str. JAVA.—For Singapore—Miss Poulsen. For London—Mrs. Forbes.

Per str. PREUSSEN.—For Hongkong—Mrs. L. Wagthals, Mrs. Lescaut, Mr. and Mrs. C. Daron, Mrs. R. Litcher, Capt. W. F. Tyler, Messrs. H. Bonchour, C. D. Cousins and O. Joost. For Singapore—Mrs. and Miss Beke and three children. For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Pons, Mrs. Leguor, Messrs. Arbore and Pons. For Port Said—Mrs. Pronevka and Mrs. Ponarina. For Colombo—Mr. G. Celenli. For Penang—Mr. Beke. For Naples—Mr. A. Manzi. For Genoa—Capts. Kohler, and Gadeke, Messrs. R. Massey, C. M. Hoffmann, A. Reymann, A. Schultz, H. Kowallek, and Macacco. For London—Mr. A. D. Horne. For Bremen—Mrs. G. Kopp and three children.

Per str. HAKUAI MARU.—For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barff, Mrs. Stekulman, Mrs. K. Tanaka, Messrs. C. H. Butler, J. P. G. Griffin, Stewart, Krzywoszewski, L. E. Waller, H. E. Campbell, J. V. C. Davis, W. Gleason, H. Hennage, and Sakuma. For Kobe—Miss Kaneko, Messrs. A. Duncan, Nakahara, Sasaki, H. Panjoo, and H. Nedsu. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jefferys, Miss Hubbard, Misses Hoshi, and Hayashi, Messrs. T. Wright, E. Tollefsen, G. Jones, Takagi, Charles Morton, M. A. Meyer, and Kawai, and Master Hayashi.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—For Tangku—Mr. Forten.

Per str. FUNGSHUN.—For Tangku—Messrs. Leang and Tsai.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Mr. Anderson.

Per str. WENCHOW.—For Newchwang—Messrs. Burton, and F. Kreyer.

Per str. MIN.—For Tangku—Messrs. Mitre and orderly, J. Schwab, E. W. Carter, C. Leva and G. Jones.

Per str. WUCHANG.—For Ningpo—Mrs. and Miss Johns.

Per str. TATUNG.—For Chinkiang—Mrs. James Gibson. For Hankow—Mrs. Gillison, Messrs. O. Mellows, and Cauchois. For Ichang—Mr. and Mrs. Willis.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—For Weihaiwei—Mrs. Stansbury and child, and Mr. Toeg's three children and two nurses. For Chefoo—Messrs. H. S. Cumstock, S. Fortin, and M. Baring. For Tangku—Messrs. John Graham, H. van Bergen, Michotte, Tsunoda, W. P. Millar, and Mildeberger.

Per str. FUNGSHUN.—For Tangku—Mr. R. W. Swallow. For Chefoo—Mrs. J. F.

Brounton, Mrs. Jules, Messrs. Promisky, Burrows, C. E. Rayner, Balcham, and Kurtewitch.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Rumeir, Messrs. J. Cochran, Boyad, Chevinin, Pouletouer, and St. Pierre.

Per str. TOONAN.—For Amoy—Miss Anna Lucasin, and Mr. J. G. Goetz.

Per str. SUIAN.—For Kiangyin—Mr. Jurgens. For Hankow—Messrs. Stampff and Huan.

Per str. DORIC.—For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Newman and three children, Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Malone, Mrs. E. Aspton, and Mr. E. Walterthum. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. van Bergen and two children, Misses Page, Messrs. W. C. Matthews and F. M. Gray. For Kobe—Capt. Sanders, Messrs. J. M. Hannan, and C. Brenner. For Yokohama—Dr. Lowitz, and Mr. W. P. May.

INWARD.

Per str. HAKUAI MARU.—From Japan—Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Beachamp, Mrs. G. Hopkins, Mrs. and Miss S. W. Fountain, Mrs. and Master Iburg, Mrs. F. Bretta, Mrs. S. Sasagawa, Mrs. M. Watanabe, Mrs. I. Takanishi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tsuchiya, Misses M. Kikuchi, A. Arioli, and T. Toyama, Lieut. Coinder, Capt. Chiura, Dr. John Fryer, Messrs. K. Nojili, J. H. Knapp, J. A. Wake, A. J. Finlay, R. Black, V. Dent, V. Goost, Gillfillan, S. Miyasaki, M. Ohata, K. Kikuchi, Geng Tsu Yun, T. Sakaguchi, E. Meregalli, K. Stein, T. Nishijima, Shing Gin Yea, and Chey Der.

Per str. LOKSANG.—From Swatow and Hongkong—Messrs. (2) Baker.

Per str. MIN.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Denny, and Miss Walan.

Per str. MEISHUN.—From Hankow—Mrs. Koop and three children, Dr. Wendell, Messrs. Kaiser, Hoffmann, Stenermann, and Koenemann.

Per str. SHANGHAI.—From London—Mrs. Harrison Smith, Lieut. D. M. Hamilton, and Elmore. From Hongkong—Mrs. Stansbury and child, and Mr. Lander.

Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow—Mrs. and Master Gillison, Mr. and Mrs. Newman and child, Misses Massey, and Consens, Messrs. Morrison, Macray, Campbell, Schlee, Craven, and Tallisen.

Per str. TOONAN.—From Hongkong—Mr. Miller.

Per str. FUNGSHUN.—From Newchwang and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Pronevsky, Mrs. Sone, Miss Ponavana, Messrs. Kurtonest, and Gusnar.

Per str. SUITAI.—From Nankin—Mr. Th. Wright. From Chinkiang—Miss Emery.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Quackenbush, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Hall and child, and Mr. Takage.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—From Swatow and Amoy—Mr. H. van Berger.

Per str. WUCHANG.—From Ningpo—Rev. Swallow, Messrs. Swallow and Turnbull.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Graham, Messrs. A. G. Stokes, G. H. Potts, E. Mildeberger, D. M. G. Guetterres, Fortin, R. Nishimura, A. W. Baum.

Per str. LIENSHING.—From Tangku—Mrs. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. Colman and child, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Miss Poulsen, Messrs. Liddell, Rorite, and Guedes.

Per str. IRENE.—From Amoy—Mrs. Purisdorf.

Per str. SUIAN.—From Hankow—Mr. Böher.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Capt. and Mrs. Williamson, Rev. Fathers Loreneda and Helga, Messrs. Fischer, and Borelaas.

Per str. TACHANG MARU.—From Hankow—Mr. and Miss Frederic Haas, Dr. Spruyet, and Mr. Lee.

Per str. W. CORES DE VRIES.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. R. E. Thomas,

Per str. FEICHING.—From Chefoo—Col. Brown.

Per str. POOCHI.—From Wenchow—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dieberg.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Messrs. W. H. Wilkinson, G. Locke, and Lu.

Per str. YUENWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. Jaeger and Malone.

Per str. PREUSSEN.—From Yokohama—Sergt. Sasvzewitz, Messrs. K. Sratowsky, T. Nagel, P. Hassamall, G. Carl, Duerfeld, and S. Brese. From Kobe—Messrs. T. B. Jacob, C. R. Tozer, O. Boas, John C. Bentz, Kissoomall, Haroomall and H. James. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Ashmead, Major C. Newberry, and H. Spieler. 20 in transit.

Per str. ANNAM.—From Marseilles—Mrs. Lefevre and two children, Mrs. Swartz, Misses Carmer, and Lina, General Lefevre, Rev. Father Lavessiere, Messrs. Cuchois, J. Michotte, and Fortier. From Singapore—Mrs. Rosa Marchae, Mrs. Rebecca Erlich, Mr. and Misses Slaronski, and Tahkoo. From Saigon—Messrs. Lowitz, Huan, and Le Comee. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Hissen, Mr. and Mrs. Ha Buey-hon and child, Mrs. Danenberg, Messrs. E. T. Tucker, Baradat, Malabase, Takahara, C. Roberts, Cole, and Abate. 16 in transit.

Per str. KIANGKWAN.—From Hankow—Mr. Bredon.

Per str. LYEEMOON.—From Hongkong—Mrs. Doring, Mrs. Perry, and Miss V. Cotwett.

Per str. KINGSING.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Lempke, Misses Wilson, and Norris, Capt. Barff, Lieut. Rowand, Messrs. Piatoff, Roudon, Young, and Gray.

Per str. MEILEE.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. Gypsen.

Per str. NGANKIN.—From Hankow and Ports—Capt. Flagg, Messrs. MacDonald, F. W. Styan, and G. Mobsby.

Per str. MELFOO.—From Foochow—Consul G. M. H. Playfair.

Per str. PARRAMATTA.—From Suez—Mr. Higginbotham. From London—Messrs. P. Gillen, Thornton, and Bastein. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Thompson, Capt. Saunders, Mr. F. Weyman and Master Smyth.

Per str. DORIC.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Atkinson, Miss F. Horley, Comd. A. Marix, U.S.N., Messrs. J. P. McCoy, W. Orrell, M. B. Russell, E. Kolkenbeck, A. Neil, F. P. Hudson, O. Middleton, Chas. H. Williams, and T. A. Hurley.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine; most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full Directions. All Chemists.
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Imr-03 288

16th Oct., 1901.

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tf Shanghai 19th June, 1902.

RATS AND MICE.

If a tablet of Vinolia Soap be
put in a cage of hungry rats and
mice they will eat it, because it is
made from edible fats and is harm-
less, while they will shun other
soaps. On ships they eat it when-
ever they can get at it.

tf 248 (4)

27th June, 1902.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

(To be published Quarterly).

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AT THE

North-China Herald Office.

Shanghai, 19th February, 1902

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.



ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant Freeman was elaborately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp.

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28th Nov., 1901.

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May 8th, 1899.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

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CIGARETTE MADE IN CAIRO.

See that all packets bear the Egyptian Government stamp,
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Mr. J. GAILLARD JEUNE,

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573, NANKING ROAD,

Shanghai.

tf 291 (3)

Shanghai, 25th Sept., 1901.



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5th Feb., 1902.

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BY

THE REV. JOHN ROSS, D.D.

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For Sale at

"N.-C. HERALD OFFICE,"
tf Shanghai, 10th Oct., 1901.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 5th June).

During the few days that have elapsed since we wrote our last circular a slight improvement has to be noted in, so far, that more dealers having been calling on importers but as far as business is concerned we have again to record a blank. The whole trade is in an unfortunate position and the question now appears to be not "what is there doing" but rather "what is going to happen." As stated in our last, shipments from both ENGLAND and AMERICA are sure to fall off considerably from now onwards, as prospects since exchange declined so low have never been such as to admit of fresh buying. There will be, in consequence, a correspondingly large falling off in the receipts for import duty of the Imperial Customs which will have to be made up in some other way to feed the loans. We are now informed that the Silk crop will be fully twenty five per cent smaller than last year's while Tea is also likely to show a deficit and thus there will be a further decline in the export duty of the Imperial Maritime Customs. It is therefore more than likely that internal taxation will be largely used by the Native Authorities to raise the necessary funds to meet the foreign liabilities of China. It is said that the Viceroy of Nanking has already experienced difficulty in getting together a remittance of six lacs of taels he recently had to send to Peking, while in one of the principal distributing centres Tschion Tsun, in the province of Shantung the Governor has levied a tax of two per cent on imports whereas, formerly, likin was unknown in the district. This shows how the wind blows and it is likely that this pressure for money will be gradually felt all over the country.

During the past few days there has been some enquiry from the TIEN-SIN dealers and about 800 bales American Drills have been sold by Native dealers from stock, the quotations given being P.M.C. at £4.20 and Light House at £4.17½. Importers have also been approached but the prices offered are too low to admit of business. Dealers however appear hopeful that things may improve after the settling day.

News from MANCHESTER indicate the market to be easier and manufacturers are asking for orders, but prices on their side must come much lower before there is any chance of doing business. LIVERPOOL is also quieter, Cotton being now quoted 5½d.

The private business announced is composed of one sale of 10-lbs GREY SHIRTINGS Blue Dragon at £4.00 and AMERICAN DRILLS Red 2 Cocks at £4.00 which we believe are both re-sales. At Auction prices for 7-lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS are much the same as at the previous sales but those for 8.4-lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS are lower and the same remarks apply to WHITE SHIRTINGS and T-CLOTHS. The better qualities of 10-lbs. and HEAVY GREY SHIRTINGS show some advance and prices at the close are fairly firm. Privately there has been some enquiry for PRINTED GOODS in special designs and we believe a few indents have been placed. At Auctions all WOOLLENS went badly, the only goods showing an attempt at firmness being LASTINGS.

Cotton Yarn.—The only demand there has been comes from the River Ports which have taken 235 Bales but this small quantity can hardly be said to constitute a market.

No. 6s. 25 bales; *M. Petit Sun* £68.00.

No. 10s. 110 bales; *Hope Mill* £69.50/69.00, *Jamshed (Mule) Compass* £70.00, *Presidency* £71.50 and *Pabaney (Ring)* £74.75.

No. 12s. 25 bales; *Currimbhoy (Mule)* £76.75.

No. 16s. 25 bales; *Western India (Pony Carriage)* £81.25.

No. 20s. 50 bales; *Currimbhoy (Mule)* £88.75.

JAPANESE.—Sales of about 300 Bales one reported on the basis of £86.25 @ £92.50 for 16s. and £90.00 @ £96.50 for 20s.

LOCAL.—Sales of 700 Bales *Soey-chee* appear in the book at £75.00 for 10s. £77.50 for 12s. £82.75 for 14s. and £84.25 for 16s.

Re-sales of bundles are reported on the basis of £75.00 @ £78.50 for No. 12s., £77.50 @ £80.00 for No. 14s. and £80.50 @ £81.50 for No. 16s.

COTTON.—No business is reported and quotations are returned the same as last week.

METALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.—From Messrs Alex. Bielfeld and Co.'s report of 6th June, 1902.—**METALS.**—Home reports during the interval show a downward tendency in all lines except spelter and copper. A few orders have been place here, as given below, but trade is still in a very unsatisfactory condition:—200 tons Horse-shoes 89s., c. i. f. c.; 100 tons Bus Tyres 95s., c. i. f. c.; 50 tons Cart Tyres 114s., c. i. f. c.; 50 tons Old Iron Plates 95s., c. i. f. c.; 50 tons Old Boiler Plates 94s., c. i. f. c.; 50 cases Nickel 190s. per picul, c. i. f. c.

AT AUCTION 200 tons Old Cable Wire Tls. 1.60 to 2.26 Picul; 50 tons Plate Cuttings Tls. 2.65 Picul.

SUNDRIES.—The following small transactions are reported:—3,000 Cases Window Glass at 10s. 7½d., c. i. f. c.; 500 Boxes 12 oz. Candles at Tls. 2.95; 500 Boxes 9 oz. Candles at Tls. 2.40; 30 Cases ea. 4 gross Tin Basins Tls. 36; 20 Cases ea. 10 dozen Enamelled Basins Tls. 21; 10 Cases ea. 50 dozen Monson Soaps. Tls. 1.90.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 5th June:—

The home markets are very firm, and the London quotation for Gold Kilings is 9/-.

RAW SILK.—Market quiet, prices asked here for New Silk are much above home ideas.

YELLOW SILK.—Very little doing.

HAND FILATURES.—A small business has been done in New Season's ordinary reels.

STEAM FILATURES.—Only a few bales have been settled.

WILD SILK.—A small business doing.

WASTE SILK.—Nothing doing.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 4 m./s. 2¼ and Fcs. 2.97½. Freight, Tls. 7.80 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul.		Tls. per picul.
TSATLEES. —		HAND FILATURES. —	
Mountain 4 (Old)	510	Pegasus 1 ord. reel (New)	657½
HAINING. —		Bicycle 1 " "	657½
Gold Mandarin Duck 1 (New)	600	Small Buffalo 1 " "	600
YELLOW SILK. —		STEAM FILATURES. —	
Mienchow 1 (Common Old)	330	Unicorn 9/11 Den 1 & 2 (New)	930/910
Kopun "	267½		

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 11th instant.

Our Homeward freight market has been a little more brisk during the past fortnight and cargo is more plentiful especially to America in which direction there is also an ample supply of tonnage. Rates are being well maintained although there were rumours last week that the great Atlantic shipping Combine would seriously affect rates to London, we are, however, unable at the moment to say what amount of truth there may be in them.

Coastwise:—All available tonnage for prompt loading has been taken up and rates promise to remain firm for some time to come.

For London via Suez:—The s.s. *Formosa* to sail 20th and s.s. *Stentor* to sail 26th inst. are advertised on this berth beside the mails.

For Havre and Hamburg:—The s.s. *Strassburg* will sail on the 25th inst.

For Marseilles, Havre and Baltic Ports:—The s.s. *Malaya* will be ready to load about the 12th inst.

For New York via Suez:—The s.s. *Satsuma* sailed yesterday, a full ship, to be followed by the s.s. *Merionethshire* due here on the 13th inst. this vessel also has her space allotment fully engaged and will be followed by the s.s. *Shimosa* due 24th inst., and s.s. *Verona* about end of the month.

DEPARTURES.

For London via Suez:—	<i>Moyune</i>	May 31st.
" " " " " " " "	— <i>Glenyle</i> via Foochow.....	June 2nd.
" " " " " " " "	— <i>Bentomond</i> " " " " " "	" 4th.
" " " " " " " "	— <i>Agamemnon</i>	" 5th.
" " " " " " " "	— <i>Java</i> via Foochow.....	" 7th.
For Liverpool via Suez:—	<i>Deucalion</i>	" 8th.
For New York via Suez:—	<i>Muedni</i> via Amoy.....	May 31st.
" " " " " " " "	— <i>Satsuma</i>	June 10th.
" " " " " " " "	— <i>Serbia</i>	May 30th.
" " " " " " " "	— <i>Suevia</i>	June 10th.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	45/0	W. Silk	47/6	Tea	45/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS	" " " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON.....	" " " " " "	52 6	"	55/0	"	52/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON.....	" " " " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON.....	" " " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
MANCHESTER via LONDON.....	" " " " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL via LONDON.....	" " " " " "	50/0	"	55/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL direct	" " " " " "	50/0	"	—	"	50/0
HAMBURG	" " " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA.....	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 net,	General Cargo	40/6 net,	W. Silk	42/6 net,	Tea	45/0 net.
MARSEILLES	" " " " " "	36/0 " " " "	"	40/6 " " " "	"	42/6 " " " "	"	40/6 " "
HAVRE	" " " " " "	36/0 " " " "	"	40/6 " " " "	"	42/6 " " " "	"	40/6 " "
40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports.								
NAPLES, by N. D. Lloyd.....	General Cargo	41/0	Tea,	46/0				
TRIESTE, by Austrian Lloyd ...	" " " " " "	32/6	"	37/0				
SMYRNA, by " " " " " "	" " " " " "	37/0	"	42/0				
NEW YORK, by Sail.....	20/- nominal.							
Do. via Pacific.....	1½ gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—G. \$15.00 per ton Strawbraid under 25 tons.							
		G. \$10.00. over 25 " "						
Do. via Suez.....	30/- General Cargo.	10/0 extra for Turmeric and wood-oil.	"	30/- Tea, all net.				
BOSTON	37/6	"	"	37/6				
PHILADELPHIA	37/6	"	"	37/6				

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI.....	\$1.60 per ton Coal. enquiry.
"	" PORT ARTHUR.....	\$2.00 " " nominal.
"	" HONGKONG	\$2.20 " " enquiry.
"	" SINGAPORE	\$3.00 " " enquiry.
"	" MANILA.....	\$4.00 " " nominal.
"	" NEWCHWANG	\$2.00 " " nominal.
NEWCHWANG	CANTON.....	25 cents Mex.
"	SWATOW.....	30 cents Mex.
"	AMOY.....	30 " "
CHEFOO	SWATOW.....	20 " "
WUHU	TO CANTON.....	13 " "
CHINKIANG	"	"
WUHU	SWATOW.....	15 " "

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 11th instant.

COAL.—JAPAN.—During the past fortnight business generally has been particularly dull and not until there is considerable change in our exchange rates can we foresee any improvement. Freight seem to keep steady, but few charters have been effected.

CARDIFF.—Is in a very bad state, and except for actual consumption is unsaleable.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—Remains steady with the usual sales of a retail nature.

CARDIFF —ex godown	Tls.	16.00 per ton.
SYDNEY WOLLONGONG, ex godown.....	"	11.50 per ton.
HONGAY LUMP—ex godown	"	9.00 per ton.
JAPAN—Huzui, ex godown.....		
Karat, "		
Ohnoura, "		
Miyamura, "		
Komatsu, "		
Hokoku, "		
Ohnoura 3 feet, ex godown		
" 5 " " "		
Takasima Lump, "		
" Small, "		
Namazuta Lump, "		
" Dust, "		
Miike Lump, "		
" Small, ex godown		

Tls. 6.00 a 7.00 per ton.

All contracted for.

KAIFINE Coal:—Navy Coal	ex Godown.....	No Stock.
" Locomotive Coal	"	\$ 11.00
" Household Coal	"	\$ 9.00
" No. 1 Slack	"	\$ 8.50
" No. 2 "	"	\$ 7.30
" No. 3 "	"	\$ 6.40

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

May, 27, <i>Fujisan Maru</i> , str.....	1,742 Tons	Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 31, <i>Satsuma</i> , str.....	2,000 " "	Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.
June, 1, <i>Yoshino Maru</i> , str.....	2,473 " "	Shakano Coal, to consumers.
" 1, <i>Haiping</i> , str.....	500 " "	No. 2 Slack Coal, to consumers.
" 2, <i>Akumura Maru</i> , str.....	1,850 " "	Namazuta Coal, to consumers.
" 3, <i>Helios</i> , str.....	2,050 " "	Moji Lump Coal, to consumers.
" 5, <i>Fuyo Maru</i> , str.....	1,326 " "	Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 5, <i>Fujisan Maru</i> , str.....	2,030 " "	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.

KEROSENE OIL.—Is steady, but business has been small, we should not be surprised if we saw a rising market. Devoes have been dealt in at quotations, while Batoum and Langkat have appreciated in value somewhat. The arrivals during the fortnight have been s.s. *Hermiston* June 2nd, and s.v. *County of Edinburgh* June 7th, with 160,000 cases and 75,000 cases respectively.

Including the above arrivals we estimate our Stocks at:—

Devoes.....	1,368,500 cases.	
Batoum	959,000 "	
Sumatra and Langkat	202,642 "	
Quotation: - Devoe's.....by Importers.....	Tls. 1.68½	
".....at "Tea Shops"	1.66 per case.	
Batoum, Anchor Chop	1.51 "	
" Star and Crescent Chop ..	1.49 "	
" Horse Chop	" "	
" Ram Chop	1.50 "	
" Bulk Oil 2 Tins	1.41½	
" " loose	1.04	
Langkat .. 2 Tins	1.41½	
" " loose	1.04	
" Dragon Chop	1.45	

Quotations on active market.

Tea.—From Hankow Statistics of 4th June, 1902 :—Business reported since the 28th ulto., is as under:—

	1902.	1901.
Settlements.....	81,712 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	44,698 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
Ningchows	29,036 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chests, at Tls.	14. 50 @ 52.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ picul.
Khemuus.....	2,117 " "	24.00 @ 30.00 " "
Ho-hows	1,283 " "	12.00 @ " " " "
Kutoans	674 " "	21.25 @ 23.00 " "
Oopacks	12,512 " "	10.25 @ 16.25 " "
Oonams	15,435 " "	9.50 @ 33.00 " "
Oonfaas	17,027 " "	15.50 @ 28.50 " "
Sheang-tams	3,638 " "	9.25 @ 13.30 " "

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 6th June, 1901:—

1902.		1901.	
HANKOW TEA.	½ chests.	KIUKIANG TEA.	½ chests.
Settlements.....	354,353	Settlements.....	131,527
Stock	11,294	Stock	8,416
Arrivals	365,647	Arrivals	139,943
	411,518		148,369

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under :—

	1902.		1901.
For London, America and European Continent.	97,880	½-chests.	70,000 ½-chests.
„ Russia	440,000	„	397,314 „
	535,880	„	467,314 „

Comparative Quotations are as under :—

	1902.		1901.		1900.	
Ningchows.....	£14.50	a 52.00	13.00	a 48.00	15.00	a 57.00 per picul.
Khemuns.....	24.00	a 30.00	18.00	a 31.00	13.75	a 21.00 „
Ho-hows.....	12.00	—	—	—	14.25	a 15.00 „
Kutoans.....	21.25	a 23.00	—	—	—	— „
Wen-chows.....	—	—	—	—	17.50	a 17.75 „
Oopacks.....	10.25	a 16.25	9.00	a 14.25	12.25	a 17.60 „
Oonams.....	9.50	a 33.00	8.10	a 18.00	10.40	a 27.75 „
Oonfaas.....	15.50	a 28.50	14.50	a 17.00	14.00	a 23.00 „
Seang-tams.....	9.25	a 13.30	9.50	—	11.00	a 13.00 „

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B.S.	Tls.	23.00	per picul.	Gallants, plum shape	no stock	per picul
" " Seconds	"	23.75	"	Tobacco, Tingchow	"	"
Buffalo hides, B.S.	"	19/19½	"	" " Wongkong	"	"
" " 10/35 lbs.	"	"	"	Black Bristles, Riffings 2½ 2¾ 3 3½ 3¾	"	"
" " 35/60	"	"	"	" " 10 10 10 10 10	"	"
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, av.	"	"	"	" " 3¾ 4 4½ 4¾ 5 5½ 5¾ 5¾ 6	"	"
2lbs., 50% short, 30% med., & 20% long hair	"	53.00	"	" " 10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 1 ½ =100%	100/105	"
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	"	8.6½	"	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	15.09	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	"	"	"	" " Wild Duck	15.50	"
" " Sinsiang and/or Chayu	"	"	"	Turmeric	5.20	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen	"	"	"	Sesamum Seed, white	"	"
Jute	"	"	"	" " yellow	"	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	"	11.00	"	" " red	"	"
" " Pingchow and/or Macheng	"	10.80	"	" " black	5.20	"
" " Mongyu	"	no stock	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	9.00	"
Green " " Kiyu	"	10.30	"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	8.75	"
Anj mal Tallow	"	11.00	"	Wood Oil	7.40	"
Gallnuts, usual shape	"	18.50	"	Tea Oil	8.80	"

EXPORTS.

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
*86,005.00	10,802.00	996,897	14,532.00	96,716.00	19,396.00	6,646.00	265,397.00	166,025.00
+6,550.00	1,271.00	46,547	421.00	7,157.00	698.00	698.00	7,387.00	8,483.00
‡92,555.00	12,073.00	1,043,444	14,953.00	103,873.00	20,094.00	7,344.00	272,784.00	174,508.00

* Per last Circular.

† For week ending Saturday the 31st ulto.

‡ From January 1st to 31st ulto.

IMPORTS.

KEROSENE OIL.		Imported.	Market Price.	
		Gallons.....	Tls. 1.77	
American "Devoes" cases		"	" 1.56	Less 2%
Russian, in cases "Anchor"		"	" 1.48	"
" bulk in tins.....		"	" 1.16	"
" in bulk		"	" 1.46	"
Sumatra, in cases		"	" 1.16	"
" in bulk		"	"	"

Exchange.—(Closing Rates).—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 3½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 3½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 3½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 4½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 2.89. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 2.97. 6 months' sight, 2.99. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.41. lowest 2.39, highest 2.43. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per £100, Gold \$57½, lowest 57, highest 58. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers £74½, lowest 74½, highest 74½, per £100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers ¥88½, lowest 89½, highest 87½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, ¥87, lowest 87½, highest 86. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 172½, lowest 171½, highest 174, per £100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 173, lowest 172½, highest 174½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 93 touch, per £10, ¥420.00, lowest 416.50, highest 426.00. Silver Bars, per £100, ¥111.2½, lowest 111.15, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per £100, ¥74.725, lowest 74.7, highest 74.9. Copper Cash per Tls. 1.20½, lowest 1.180, highest 1.210. Chinese Interest, mace 2.3, lowest 2.0, highest 3.0. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 2s, lowest 23½, highest 24½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

Bar Silver ½ oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.				FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
	Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.	Credits 4 m/s.	Docty. 4 m/s.	Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.	£/T	T/T Rup	
	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.	Lowest. Highest.						
2nd 23½/23½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.4	2.4 2.4½	2.95/97 2.96/98		2.40	57½	74½	89½	171½
3rd 23½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.4 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.96/93 2.97/99		2.40	57½	74½	89½	171½
4th 23½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.98½/3.00½ 3.00/02		2.42	57½	74½	88½	173½
5th 24½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.99/3.01 3.00/02		2.43	58	74½	87½	174
6th 24½/24½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.99/3.01 3.00/02		2.43	58	74½	87½	174
7th 24	2.3½ 2.3½	2.3½ 2.3½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.4½ 2.4½	2.97/99 2.98½/3.00½		2.42	57½	74½	88½	173½

SHARES.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s of 11th instant.

The Chinese holidays intervened, and the business of the week has been rather restricted.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. No local transaction is reported. The London rate is £63. In Hongkong the price has declined to \$595, with sellers. Bank of China and Japan. The resolution to wind up the Company was confirmed at an Extraordinary meeting of shareholders held in London on the 8th April.

MARINE INSURANCE.—North China shares were sold at Tls. 187.50. Yangtze shares were placed locally at \$130, and to Hongkong at \$127. In Hongkong Unions are offering at \$387.50, China Traders' at \$66, and Cantons at \$165.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Chinvis were placed locally at \$80, and are wanted. Hongkongs are offering in Hongkong at \$332.50.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co. The market has been drooping, and sales were made at Tls. 96/95 for June, and 96.50, 95 and 96 for July. The market closes with sellers. Douglas shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$46.

SUGAR COMPANIES.—An interim dividend of 5 per cent was paid to-day by the Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. China Sugar Refining shares are offering in Hongkong at \$112.

MINING.—Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd. The Directors' Report and Statement of Account for the half year to 7th February last were presented and passed at meeting of shareholders held in Singapore on the 31st May. There was a loss of \$21,787.66, which, added to the sum of \$60,420.44 previously at debit of Profit and Loss, increases the debit balance to \$82,208.10. This loss has decided the Directors to shut down the Mine, which was done on 23rd May. Chinese Engineering & Mining shares changed hands at Tls. 9.30/9.70 cash, 9.60/9.80 for June, 9.60/9.70 for July, 9.35/9.65 for August, 9.60/9.70 for September, and 9.40/9.70 for October.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Business was done in S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. shares at Tls. 275.50 cash, 257.50/260 for June, 263.50 for July, and 267.50 for September. Hongkong & Whampoa Dock shares are offering in Hongkong at \$230.00. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf shares were placed at Tls. 297.50/300 cash, 307.50 for September, 315/320 for October and 315/312.50 for December. Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$87.

LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment Co. The Ordinary meeting of shareholders is called for the 23rd June. An Extraordinary meeting of shareholders will be held on the 8th July, at which it is proposed to pass resolutions empowering the Directors to increase the Capital by the creation of 13,000 new shares, ranking for dividend from the 1st January, 1903, to be issued (at a premium) to shareholders, in the proportion of one New for every three Old shares, standing on the Register on the 23rd June. Shares have been placed at Tls. 117.50/120. Hongkong Land shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$177.50.

INDUSTRIAL.—Shanghai Gas shares were sold at Tls. 120. Evco Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. It is proposed to reconstruct the Company by writing down the Capital of Tls. 1,500,000 paid up to Tls. 750,000 in 15,000 shares of Tls. 50 each, and to issue 5,000 shares at Tls. 50 each, which would bring the Capital up to Tls. 1,000,000. International Cotton M. Co. An extraordinary meeting of shareholders is called for the 19th June, at which a resolution will be proposed to reduce the Capital by writing off Tls. 25 per share on the 8,384 shares issued. Shanghai Ice shares were sold at Tls. 26.50 and are wanted. Pulp & Paper shares were sold at Tls. 120 cash and 121 for July delivery.

TUGS & CARGO BOATS.—Taku Tug & Lighter shares were placed Tls. 175, cum new issue and Indemnity Coupon. Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were sold at Tls. 135 and are wanted. There are also enquiries for Cooperative shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Shanghai Langkat Tobacco shares changed hands at Tls. 286.50, 290 cash, 295 for July and 305 for September. Cash shares are wanted on the same terms. Hall & Holtz, Ltd. An Extraordinary meeting of shareholders is convened for the 5th July, at which it is proposed to pass resolutions authorising the Directors to increase the Capital by issuing 7,000 new shares, to be allotted to shareholders in the proportion of one New for every two Old shares held. Shares have been sold at \$39/40 and are wanted at the higher rate. Shanghai Mutual Telephone shares, new issue, have been sold at Tls. 56 Shares in Weeks & Co. were sold Tls. 26, and Hotel des Colonies at Tls. 20.

LOANS.		Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortisation.	Closing.	
Shanghai Mun. Debentures	1892	¥50,000.00	¥50,000.00	¥100	5%	June & Dec.	(a) 5.6%	— (a) ¥95.00	
Do.	1893	¥125,000.00	¥89,000.00	¥100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.63%	— (a) ¥95.00	
Do.	1894	¥105,000.00	¥105,000.00	¥100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.53%	— (a) ¥104.00	
Do.	1895	¥115,000.00	¥115,000.00	¥100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.55%	— (a) ¥95.00	
Do.	1896	¥140,000.00	¥140,000.00	¥100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.52%	— (a) ¥95.00	
Do.	1897	¥268,800.00	¥268,800.00	¥100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.53%	— (a) ¥95.00	
Do.	1898	¥300,000.00	¥300,000.00	¥100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.53%	— (a) ¥105.00	
Do.	1900	¥33,900.00	¥33,900.00	¥100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.95%	— (a) ¥95.00	
Do.	1901	¥250,000.00	¥250,000.00	¥100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.37%	— (a) ¥105.00	
Lycum Theatre Debentures		¥17,000.00	¥17,000.00	¥25	4%	(i) 3) June, 1890	—	— (a) ¥16.00	
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E		S. ¥767,200.00	¥603,500.00	¥250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(j) 6.70%	— (a) ¥252.50	
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890		¥250,000.00	¥250,000.00	¥200	3%	May & Nov.	(j) 5.53%	— (a) ¥103.00	
Do.	Do.	1892	¥250,000.00	¥250,000.00	¥100	5½%	June & Dec.	(j) 5.90%	— (a) ¥97.00
Do.	Do.	1894	¥250,000.00	¥250,000.00	¥100	5%	Mar. & Sept.	(j) 5.61%	— (a) ¥103.00
Do.	Do.	1896	¥250,000.00	¥250,000.00	¥100	5%	June & Dec.	(j) 5.52%	— (a) ¥95.00
Do.	Do.	1900	¥250,000.00	¥250,000.00	¥100	6%	April & Oct.	(j) 5.73%	— (a) ¥103.00
Do.	Do.	1901	¥200,000.00	¥200,000.00	¥100	6%	June & Dec.	(j) 5.73%	— (a) ¥103.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures	94	¥100,000.00	¥100,000.00	¥100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(j) 5.64%	— (a) ¥103.00	
Do.	95	¥100,000.00	¥100,000.00	¥100	5%	June & Dec.	(j) 5.67%	— (a) ¥94.00	
Do.	96	¥100,000.00	¥100,000.00	¥100	6%	June & Dec.	(j) 5.6%	— (a) ¥103.00	
Do.	97	¥100,000.00	¥100,000.00	¥100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(j) 5.73%	— (a) ¥103.00	
Do.	98	¥100,000.00	¥100,000.00	¥100	6%	Do.	(j) 5.74%	— (a) ¥103.00	
Perak Sugar Co. Co. Debentures 1902		¥200,000.00	¥200,000.00	¥100	7%	April & Oct.	(j) 6.73%	— (a) ¥103.00	
Shanghai Gas Co.	1897	¥100,000.00	¥100,000.00	¥100	5%	Do.	(j) 5.71%	— (a) ¥95.00	
Do.	1899	¥100,000.00	¥100,000.00	¥100	6%	May & Nov.	(j) 5.72%	— (a) ¥103.00	
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd. 1902		¥435,000.00	¥435,000.00	¥100	6%	June & Dec.	(j) 5.74%	— (a) ¥103.00	

SHARES	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVD. & C.		Average dividends 3 years	Return on investment on average of 3 years dividend	CASH QUOTATION		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.	
<i>Banks.</i>													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$14,250,000	\$1,438,248.90	31-12-01	£2.0.0	15-2-02	\$35.65	5.84	\$610.00	445.30	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	104,400	£8	£4	---	£169,621.10	31-12-01	None.	---	---	---	---	nom.	
Do. ordinary shares	104,400	£8	£4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nom.	
Do. deferred do.	1,119	£1	£1	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.56	\$27.00	19.71	
National Bank of China, Ltd.	41,925	£10	£8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nom.	
Do.	---	---	---	\$317,506.68	\$21,235.51	31-12-01	£1.63	1-3-02	\$1.50	---	\$10.00	7.30	
Do. Founders' (Marine Insurance).	750	£1	£1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,300	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 (c) \$468,130	\$1,355,182.94	30-6-01	£23.00	14-10-01	\$20.33	5.25	\$337.50	292.87	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$3.33	\$25	\$900,000.00 \$151,992.40	\$293,805.07	30-4-01	£4.00	20-11-01	\$4.00	7.15	\$56.00	42.88	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$360,000	\$216,802.30	30-6-01	£4	1-5-92	£18.22	9.99	---	187.50	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$633,098.90	\$31,119.07	31-12-01	£12.00	15-4-02	\$12.00	9.23	\$130.00	94.90	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$396,518.57 \$1,000,000	\$84,448	31-12-00	£13.00	17-10-01	\$12.00	7.27	\$165.00	120.45	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq. (Fire Insurance).	30,000	\$100	\$20	---	\$350,023.64	31-12-99	(c) \$1.26	3-97	---	---	---	nom.	
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,134.971	\$333,699.10	31-12-01	£35	6-3-02	\$28.66	8.62	\$330.00	240.90	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,091,341.55	\$237,319.21	31-12-01	£8.00	6-3-02	\$8.00	7.50	\$80.00	53.40	
<i>Shipping.</i>													
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S. B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$850,000	\$27,327.60	31-12-01	*\$1.50	7-2-02	\$2.40	7.02	\$38.50	28.10	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	43,589	£10	£10	\$208,101.16 £270,000	£13,747.78	31-12-00	£4	6-1-02	£6.32	6.66	---	95.00	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	21,000	\$50	\$50	\$173,899.07 (c) \$49,915.00	---	30-6-01	£8.00	23-9-01	\$3.00	6.52	\$46.00	33.58	
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	noml.	
Do. ord. do.	18,160	£10	£5	£20,000	£3,284.35	31-12-01	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Do. do. do.	33,472	£7 1/2	£7 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$400,000	£115,964.11	31-12-00	£6 1/2	1-7-01	---	---	---	£15	
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>													
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$90,000	\$1,820.05	11-6-02	£2.50	29-11-01	£6.58	8.50	---	77.50	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$160,000.00	\$18,500.17	31-12-01	£7.00	29-3-02	\$11.00	9.83	\$112.00	81.76	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	---	\$30,675.81	31-12-01	---	---	---	---	\$25.00	18.25	
<i>Mining.</i>													
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	59,650	\$10	\$10	---	D\$224,403.81	31-1-01	None.	---	---	---	\$5.00	3.65	
Do. pref. shares.	30,700	\$1	\$1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$1.25	0.91	
Jebebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	53,375	\$5	\$5	---	D\$22,203.10	7-2-02	---	---	---	---	\$2.00	1.74	
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	18/10	\$4,873.10	£3,364.83	31-3-00	1/-	28-1-01	\$1.25	---	\$9.00	6.57	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	---	---	---	---	---	First year	---	---	9.70	
<i>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>													
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55,200	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	£7.00	10-1-02	---	---	---	257.50	
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$42,119.59	31-12-01	*\$18	25-2-02	---	---	\$230.70	167.90	
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	20,000	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	£12.00	26-3-02	---	---	---	300.00	
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000.00	\$12,402.74	31-12-01	£2.50	20-3-92	\$5.00	5.75	\$87.00	63.51	
<i>Lands.</i>													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	39,000	\$50	\$50	\$247,736.05	---	31-12-01	£3.00	21-2-02	£6.00	5.00	---	120.01	
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.	51,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$8,335.04	31-12-01	£6.00	23-1-02	---	---	\$177.50	129.57	
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$30	---	\$512.83	31-12-01	£1.80	12-2-02	\$1.45	4.40	\$30.00	21.90	
Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,000	\$18,539.18	31-12-01	£1.00	27-1-02	\$0.83	6.92	\$12.00	8.76	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,674	\$25	\$25	---	D\$6,949.25	31-12-01	None	---	---	---	---	18.50	
<i>Industrial.</i>													
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$3,736.67	1-1-01	£6	7-3-02	---	---	---	120.00	
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	\$50	\$50	---	\$853.39	31-12-01	£3.00	5-3-01	£2.50	---	---	82.50	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100	\$100	---	\$118,118.00	31-10-00	---	---	---	---	---	47.50	
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.	3,384	\$100	\$100	---	D\$142,049.12	30-9-01	£3.00	30-4-93	---	---	---	40.00	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	7,158	\$100	\$100	---	---	31-12-01	£4	1-8-93	---	---	---	47.50	
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$500	\$500	---	D\$23,551.7	31-12-01	£20	1-2-94	---	---	---	150.00	
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	67,000	\$10	\$10	---	D\$250,134.66	31-5-01	£4	17-4-02	---	---	\$17.00	12.41	
Shanghai Ice, C.S. & R. Co., Ltd.	7,620	\$25	\$25	---	D\$156.68	30-11-01	£6	28-3-01	---	---	---	26.50	
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	3,937	\$50	\$50	\$5,000.00	\$4,344.63	31-12-01	£6	17-2-02	---	---	---	44.00	
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$1,309.90	31-12-99	£1.00	20-3-99	---	---	---	40.00	
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	First year	---	---	---	---	120.00	
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$50	\$50	---	\$554.99	30-6-01	£4	3-3-02	---	---	\$59.00	48.07	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$328,000	\$10,820.53	31-12-01	£10	14-4-02	\$0.93	4.28	\$21.75	15.88	
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>													
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$80,000	\$32,351.71	31-12-01	£5.00	22-3-02	---	---	---	200.00	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	3,600	£50	£50	T. \$140,006	T. \$124,135.92	31-12-01	£20	25-2-02	£33.33	19.05	---	175.00	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd. (w)	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$74,752.06	\$1,111.55	31-12-01	£6	7-3-01	---	---	---	135.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$47,211.34	\$2,697.74	31-12-01	£6	7-3-02	---	---	---	127.50	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	\$100,000	\$8,576.31	31-12-01	£32	26-3-02	£19.79	5.65	---	350.01	
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	785	\$100	\$100	T. \$6,000.00	T. \$1,309.54	30-11-01	£10	17-12-01	---	---	T. \$100.00	---	
Chi Inland Waterworks Co., Ltd.	17,000	\$50	\$25	---	---	13-4-01	---	---	First year	---	---	25.00	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	15,000	\$20	\$20	\$95,000.00	\$1,493.46	31-12-00	£6	1-12-00	£3.25	6.50	---	50.00	
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100	\$100	---	\$349,153.45	31-12-01	£25	10-5-82	---	---	---	29.00	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	---	\$23,142.27	31-12-01	£15	25-4-02	£6.67	4.45	---	150.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	---	\$647.35	31-12-01	£4	31-5-02	\$2.33	---	\$30.00	21.90	
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	13,121	\$20	\$20	\$170,000	\$17,247.11	28-2-02	£20	23-4-02	\$4.67	9.18	\$40.00	29.20	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$275,000	\$1,723.61	31-12-01	£6	31-5-92	\$1.13	7.81	\$14.50	10.58	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	---	\$1,030.31	30-4-01	£10	7-8-01	\$1.60	4.29	\$14.00	10.22	
Do. New issue	30,000	\$10	\$10	---	---	---	£0.25	21-8-01	---	---	---	67.75	
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$80,000	\$10,407.30	30-6-01	£12	6-3-92	---	---	\$134.00	97.88	
Central Stores, Ltd.	3,000	\$15	\$12	---	\$990.57	31-12-01	£1.16	6-3-02	---	---	\$22.00	16.08	
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,400	\$50	\$50	---	\$797.70	30-4-01	£2.50	30-11-01	---	---	---	55.00	
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$105.00	76.85	
Shai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$50	\$50	\$15,000.00	\$409.49	31-3-01	£8	14-5-02	---	---	---	63.00	
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	3,200	\$50	\$50	---	\$5,325.17	31-12-00	£11	---	---	---	\$50.00	36.50	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	72,300	\$20	\$10	\$45,000	\$2,285.53	31-12-01	£3	27-1-02	---	---	---	9.75	
Astor House Hotel Co.	4,500	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	£15	year	---	---	\$25.00	182.50	
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$20	\$20	---	---	---	---	---	First year	---	\$26.00	18.98	
Hotel Des Colonies Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$25	\$25	---	---	---	---	---	First year	---	---	20.00	
E. L. Mondon, Ltd.	7,000	\$50	\$50	---	---	---	---	---	First year	---	---	55.00	

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 5th June, 1902 comprised the following Goods:—

For the week		Previous week		Corresponding week last year		For the week		Previous week		Corresponding week last year	
	per. against		per. against		per. against		per. against		per. against		per. against
Grey Shirtings	9,480	4,666	9,805	5,200	8,860	Velvets	1,490	1,040	2,940		
White Shirtings	940	750	2,212	105	350	Velveteens	350	340	230		
T. Cloths	120	120	120	120	330	Cotton Italians	80	160	300		
Drills, English	160	160	100	100	300	Camlets	252	492			
Jeans	450	1,164	1,110			Long Ells					
Sheetings						Lastings					
Turkey Reds						Spanish Stripes					

At Nic Kee, 31st ult.—
Turkey Red Shirtings.—450 pieces; 8 Joss 3½-lbs. £1.95, do. 3½-lbs. £2.15, do. 4½-lbs. £2.46, do. 4½-lbs. £2.48 and do. 6-lbs. £2.88.
Black Cotton Italians.—50 pieces; Seven Stars £5.30.

At E. W. O., 4th inst.—
Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—140 pieces; Red Lotus £1.90½.
 8.4-lbs.—1,770 pieces; Blue Ship £1.91, Black Lotus £1.87½, Blue Man and Rabbit £1.90, Red Lions £2.15½, Blue L. £2.18½, Red Crab £2.21, Blue Tea Caddy DDD £2.92½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ £3.09 and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £3.10/10½.
 10-lbs.—1,200 pieces; Blue Lions £2.75, Red Dragon and 6 Women £3.04½, Blue Sheep £3.06½, Man and Rabbit £3.11, 1 and Unicorn £3.14½, Blue Bell £3.18½, Blue Dragon and 6 Women £3.50, Flower Pot £3.59½ and Blue 2 Tea Caddy £3.61½.
 12-lbs.—480 pieces; Shpnnix £3.48½, Highlander £3.84½, Blue Flower AA £4.07 and do. AAA £4.23½.
White Shirtings.—836 pieces; Painted Phoenix B. L. £3.90½, do. D. N. £4.00, do. E. O. £4.20, Blue Dragon No. 1 £4.56½, Gold Dragon No. 1 £4.90, Blue Flag and Seal £4.46½ and Blue 9 Tiger £4.85.
T. Cloths.—7-lbs.—620 pieces; Man and Gong £1.80½ and Red Tea Caddy £1.87½.
Jeans.—8-lbs.—60 pieces; Tiger and Tree £3.02½.
Sheetings.—14-lbs.—100 pieces; Bull's Head £3.56½.

At Yuen-fong, 5th inst.—
Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—975 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.88½, Blue 4 Sisters £2.14 and Blue 3 Students £2.33½.
 8.4-lbs.—2,265 pieces; Green 9 Lions £2.00, House £2.01½/03½, Double Men £2.10½, Blue Britannia £2.09½, Blue 3 Students £2.34½, Blue Double Shield £2.42½, Black Gold 3 Students £2.60, Red Emperor's Birthday £2.66, Seven Sisters £2.80/80½ and Brothers £2.81½.
 10-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Red Britannia £3.12½/15, Red 3 Students £3.14½/15, Red Emperor's Birthday £3.24½/25½, Red 4 Sister £3.24½, Painted 8 Literati £3.71½.
 10.12-lbs.—600 pieces; Painted Britannia £3.41½, 18 Brothers £3.86½ and Lily £3.92½.
 11-lbs.—250 pieces; Painted 3 Students £3.44½.
 12-lbs.—500 pieces; China Square £3.43, Soldier £3.46/47, 9 Lions £3.55, Light House (Three) £3.86½ and Lily £4.38½.
 12.12-lbs.—100 pieces; 9 Old Men £4.57.
 13.12-lbs.—100 pieces; Black Flag Chief £4.70½.
 14.12-lbs.—100 pieces; Gold Sun £4.92½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—600 pieces; House, Bright £2.71/71½, Blue 2 Light House, Bright £2.73½/83½ and Black Gold 3 Student £2.98½/99.
 72-reed.—3,230 pieces; White Gold 3 Students £3.09½/10, Red 2 Sisters £3.10½/12, Red 2 Light House, Bright £3.16/17, do. Dull £3.10½/10½, Red Gold Star Bright £3.55½/55½, do. Dull £3.50½, Painted 4 Sisters, Bright £3.91, do. Dull £3.85½, Red 5 Stars £3.89½/91, Black Flag Chief £3.87, Painted Grand Fathers £4.50, Painted Emperor's Birthday £4.47½, 18 Brothers £4.52½, Lily £4.44½, Students £5.25 and Black and Gold Sun £5.23½.
T. Cloths.—7-lbs.—200 pieces; Blue 3 Students £1.75, Painted Britannia £2.05 and Red 3 Students £2.13½.
 8-lbs.—100 pieces; Painted 3 Students £2.56½.
Jeans.—8-lbs.—60 pieces; Double Squirrel £2.97½.
Drills.—AMERICAN—14-lbs.—405 pieces; Lion and Flag £3.98½ and Sheep £3.90/97.
Sheetings.—15-lbs.—60 pieces; Old Man Head, A £3.70.
Sheetings.—AMERICAN—14-lbs.—260 pieces; Blue Sheep £3.84/85½.
Black Cotton Italians.—1,440 pieces; Loo Loo Tong £4.12½, 9 Brothers £4.50/52½, Seven Sisters £4.60, Flower Candles £6.32½, Students £4.57½, Painted 2 Sisters £4.82½, Painted 18 Literati £4.57½, Painted 3 Students £5.00, Painted Emperor's Birthday £5.45, Lily £6.57½, 18 Brothers £6.70, 9 Old Men £6.35, Banguet £6.57½/60, 3 Brothers £6.60, Painted 8 Literati £7.87½, Red Silver Sun £7.35, 5 Stars £7.32½, Buddha £7.72½ and 5 Brothers £7.60.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Pk. Blue.	Dark Gentian.	Gr. & N. Green.	Orange & Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Pink.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid "	Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, ssg. ppc.	13.37	12.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.85	...	11.75	9.70	
Sales, pcs.	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	50
9 Old Men, s.s.h. ppc.	12.95/97½	11.80/97½	13.40	...	...	...	...	...	12.20	...	...	...	70
Sales, pcs.	30	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
Man & Horse, p. pc.	13.01	10.51	13.10	13.72	...	...	...	14.40/42	10.77	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	30	10	30	20	...	...	...	50	10	...	...	...	150
Goose, p. pc.	12.88	...	13.00	13.61	...	...	...	14.36	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	20	...	20	10	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	90
Spanish Stripes.													
9 Old Men p. yd.	0.50½	.36½	0.50½	...	0.50½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	12	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Single, Phoenix p. yd.	0.596/60	...	0.597	0.642	...	...	...	0.579	...	0.622/660*	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	30	...	30	12	...	...	...	6	...	24	...	...	102
Double, Phoenix p. yd.	0.598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
31st inst.													
See Horse, B.T.T. p. yd.	0.568	...	...	0.578	...	...	...	...	...	0.681*	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	54	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	78
Buffalo p. yd.	0.50	...	0.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.52*	
Sales, pcs.	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
Lion, p. pc.	0.44	...	0.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
S. p. yd.	0.43½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dragon, p. yd.	0.559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3 Foh, p. yd.	0.426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
BBB, p. yd.	0.454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 16th June, 1902, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 125 to 128 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanking.	New-chwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	5,935	2850	7,085	2395	710	47,764	...	1,555	8,660	1340	2,110	...	1,750	5525	200	370	10,000	...
do. American	...	...	100	80	60	740	...	300	5,470	40	450	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
T-Cloths, 32-in.	30	580	1,360	75	60	2,400	...	160	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...
do. Indian, 32 & 36-in.	75	...	...	55	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	60
White Shirtings, European do. American	110	969	1,504	1200	1031	17,972	5	2,200	11,650	354	1,298	...	596	50	50	200	3,000	...
Drills, Eng. & Indian	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	500	...
do. Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
do. American	...	15	210	...	...	630	...	830	8,610	...	11,925	...	...	...	...	60	600	...
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	...	...	80	...	20	330	...	30	840	30	440	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
do. Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
do. American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	240	90	1,220	1580	470	5,020	...	379	250	660	2,170	...	...	...	...	280	500	...
do. Indian	180	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. American	350	30	280	780	180	740	...	8,265	22,240	...	10,810	...	...	...	...	940	900	...
Dyed Cottons	...	...	110	...	110	70	...	150	250	30	230	...	...	...	...	80	450	...
Printed Cottons	120	100	1,148	585	580	5,166	...	2,737	4,407	230	791	...	...	...	...	120	800	...
Fancy Woven Cottons	...	...	164	...	40	320	...	...	60	130	...	...	...	...	...	40	90	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	125	255	380	50	285	...	375	312	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
Velvets	...	...	60	...	...	96	...	15	90	30	114	...	...	...	...	20	60	...
Velveteens	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	480	...	240	2,160	515	...	512	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Muslins	100	100	340	...	...	600	...	...	1,861	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	...	...	161	2000	...	400	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	15	...	783	252	482	2,640	510	552	753	24	2,970	...	543	...	80	3	400	...
do. English	21	...	...	9	108	...	...	6	9	6	6	...	...	...	9	...	450	...
do. Japan	...	16	62	159	6	1,106	...	6	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
do. Shanghai	...	30	15	19	230	767	873	138	305	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	150	155
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	...	...	66	...	...	72	...	36	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Cotton	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	48	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Camlets	...	20	...	...	40	300	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Long Ells	...	...	80	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Lastings	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	70	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Italian Cloth	...	...	30	...	30	300	...	60	...	60	60	...	...	40	...	...	200	...
Cot. Last. Ital. Fig. & Dyed	...	...	212	...	...	320	...	560	40	...	190	...	...	...	...	30	400	...
do. do. Plain	...	...	50	340	860	7,768	...	380	2,430	224	1,269	...	...	...	50	140	900	...
Cotton Flannels America	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
do. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
do. Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American Case	3,600	...	14,000	170,860	11,500	...	...	3,000	17,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	9380	...
do. Russian	...	...	7550	3100	10,500	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

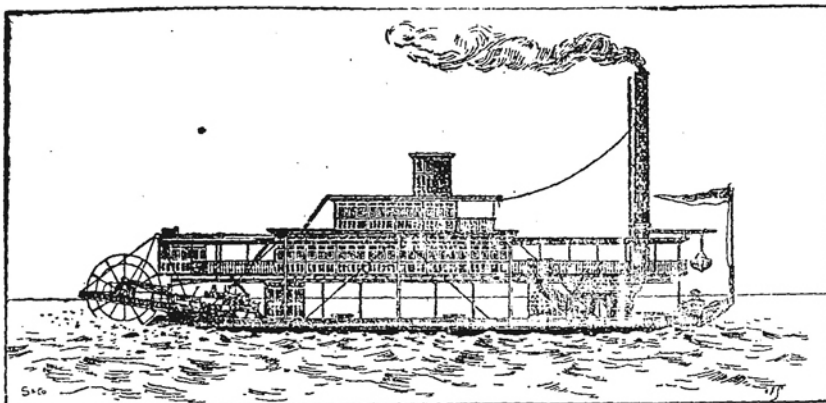
TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1901.

GOODS.	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1902.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond	For the year from 1st Jan. 1902.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 10th June 1901
Grey Shirtings, European	98,229	2,427,834	1,867,665	152,573	...	2,818,882	1,263,318	1,690,467	1,434,589
do. American	8,760	282,610	...	8,600	...	246,565	...	425,225	...
T-Cloths, 32-in.	6,750	315,885	216,405	22,375	...	327,127	179,258	194,650	72,405
do. Indian, 32 & 36-in.	940	28,455	28,962	1,980	...	60,964	21,745	76,978	49,573
White Shirtings, European do. American	300	6,590	15,305	...	...	21,220	2,580	19,739	7,525
Drills, English & Indian	42,749	1,247,748	760,824	101,233	...	1,450,008	622,532	977,803	650,944
do. Dutch	180	1,798	...	...	...	1,675	...	...	...
do. American	810	52,124	40,420	291	...	84,591	52,384	66,826	26,644
Jeans, English & Indian	200	22,575	11,930	45	...	2,810	14,385	1,580	18,210
do. Dutch	22,380	402,151	246,856	13,500	...	557,205	236,775	363,709	300,119
do. American	2,170	89,357	18,179	4,400	1,960	135,705	12,770	50,528	38,530
Sheetings, English	200	11,420	3,720	2,870	...	19,970	1,040	10,190	3,080
do. Indian	540	55,430	40,835	...	...	75,000	16,760	...	66,365
do. American	12,859	302,801	235,714	14,608	...	326,185	121,371	44,535	...
Dyed Cottons	440	11,180	7,810	2,580	...	28,870	3,520	...	...
Printed Cotton	45,515	1,624,229	768,851	34,180	...	1,775,322	208,845	1,181,458	684,509
Fancy Woven Cottons	1,520	59,452	58,880	5,464	...	81,963	65,523	81,753	64,183
Turkey Red Shirtings	16,784	515,297	264,868	22,317	...	375,764	182,124	146,462	384,826
Velvets	1,244	25,825	22,380	1,165	...	24,933	7,547	37,425	16,284
Velveteens	2,303	122,072	89,947	10,205	...	107,740	44,787	67,683	111,357
Handkerchiefs	485	14,104	9,614	997	...	24,935	13,007	24,897	16,673
Muslins	54	5,194	2,385	300	...	9,158	296	5,782	1,701
Lenos & Balzarines	7,302	240,233	169,503	18,036	...	342,584	100,040	306,642	236,873
Cotton Yarn, Indian	5,762	159,419	108,977	2,811	...	253,105	119,399	234,806	157,685
do. English	794	41,298	34,370	...	...	37,120	3,759	7,648	19,000
do. Japan	9,977	449,732	324,289	33,768	...	518,925	247,689	189,661	59,041
do. Shanghai	204	12,058	2,839	513	...	15,250	11,160	8,731	9,101
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	1,722	103,410	126,075	930	...	102,524	100,518	12,415	...
do. Cotton	2,411	69,049	110,000	630	...	1,433	327	...	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	354	11,610	9,329	240	...	13,760	13,743	15,218	7,532
Camlets	498	17,001	9,819	...	...	12,617	8,531	7,442	10,243
Long Ells	266	7,276	7,609	270	...	11,983	7,287	14,828	7,831
Lastings	530	15,130	13,932	20	...	13,520	11,725	8,920	5,383
Italian Cloth	720	24,045	18,976	...	...	26,277	26,138	28,192	31,262
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed	750	16,781	10,934	300	...	12,963	8,219	11,301	28,045
do. do. Plain	970	28,486	17,966	924	...	28,880	24,424	38,611	28,552
Cotton Flannels America	2,052	52,806	386,021	146	...	33,929	752,369	416,849	878,008
do. European	15,031	575,224	3,415	25,783	...	683,807	32,176	120,121	139,445
do. Japan	340	13,847	9,701	...	...	2,102	8,213	5,633	20,067
Kerosene Oil, American Case	200	504	5,009	...	...	894	3,748	?	3,919
do. Russian	71,650	797,788	912,436	...	...	6,150,366	1,276,557	1,294,000	540,000
do. Russian	22,202	403,816	670,586	...	...	4,114,680	642,715	...	...

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Dunblane, Queen Victoria, Doric, Saxonia, Lyteoon, Suivia, Kaitow, Glenlogan, China, Preussen, Formosa, Salazie, Chusan, Doric, Peleus, Theodor Wille, Shimosa, Nanking, Hambury and Stentor. Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Princess Regent Luipold, Agamemnon, Ballaraat, Deucalion, and Victoria.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs. YARROW & Co., Ltd.

For particulars apply to
YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

9ap-903 265

10th April, 1901.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
OWSB	Annam	Sellier	Fr str	2338	June 6	Hongkong, &c	Messageries Maritimes		
SHW	Chingping	Mertens	Br str	1062	May 3	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
TDD	Churruca	Gartieg	Am str	404	May 7	Manila	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
P&OB1	Chusan	Daniel	Br str	2852	May 26	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	17th instant
BLS	C. of Edinburgh	Tode	Br s.v.	2078	June 7	New York	Standard Oil Co		
OWSB	Dencalion	Keay	Br str	4478	June 7	Japan	Butterfield & Swire		
KLYW	Feiching	Gordon	Chi st.	980	June 7	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Tangku v. Chefoo	12th instant
Cos DW	Fushun		Chi str	1461	Jan 14	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co		
SOCW	Hermiston	Philip	Br str	2839	June 2	New York	Standard Oil Co		
NYKW	Hino Maru	Nokano	Jap str	1098	June 8	Tientsin	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Chefoo & Tientsin	12th instant
BND	Hoihow	Eedy	Br str	896	May 12	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
TDD	Hsinyu	Warwick	Chi str	1037	May 26	Tangku v. Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
KLYW	Irene	Barlow	Chi str	826	June 7	Amoy	C. M. S. N. Co		
KLYW	Kiangkwan	Lindstrom	Chi str	1450	June 9	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
YKDW	Kungping	Symons	Jap str	1742	May 24	Tangku	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW	Lienshing	Young	Br str	1049	June 6	Tangku	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Tangku & Chefoo	13th instant
CMLW	Lyeemoon	Lehmann	Ger str	1283	June 9	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co		
KLYB	Meifoo	Lunt	Chi st.	1321	June 9	S'tow v. F'chow	C. M. S. N. Co		
MCW	Meilee	Kley	Ger str	1151	June 9	Hankow	Melchers & Co		
Cos DW	Munchen	Martin	Br str	2946	Oct 13	Hongkong	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
BJ	Newchwang	Heron	Br str	558	May 1	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
CNCW	Ngankin	Bennett	Br str	719	June 9	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
OWSB	Parramatia	Cook	Br str	3583	June 9	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co		
BND	Pelayo	Prynn	Br str	1100	May 31	Langkat	Geo. McBain		
KLYW	Poochi	Froberg	Chi str	631	June 7	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	N'po & Wenchow	11th instant
OD	Poyang	Vallack	Br str	1892	June 6	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
CMB2	Satsuma	Chubb	Br str	2690	May 31	Japan	Dodwell & Co., Ltd	New York, etc	To-day
EACW	Shilka	Lindblad	Russ str	1360	June 8	Port Arthur	East-Asiatic Co		
BND	Sual	Scott	Br str	663	June 1	Hankow	Geo. McBain		
CMB1	Suevia	Borek	Ger str	2663	June 6	Japan	Carlowitz & Co	Hamburg, etc	To-day
BND	Tamsui	Gibbs	Br str	919	April 7	Svatow	Butterfield & Swire		
LS	Theodor Wille	Meyerheff	Ger str	2366	May 25	Portland, Or	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co		
OWSB	Wakas Maru	Macmillan	Jap str	3881	June 9	Moji	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
SHW	Yuenwo	Flagg	Ir str	1331	June 8	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
KLYW	Yungching	Best	Chi str	700	June 8	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co		
OD	Z. Y. de Aldecoa	Reutina	Am str	716	May 7	Manila	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Manila	
36 Steamers									
ODW	Relief	Brugmere	U.S. tran		Mar 19	Manila			
Int. D	Saturn	Fess	Am str		May 13				

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
SOCW	Alice A. Leigh	Davison	Br s.v.	2817	May 22	New York	Standard Oil Co		
Cos DW	Eliz. Nicholson	Stewart	Br s.v.	1307	Apr 16	Vancouver	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
2 Vessels									